

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

For JUNE, 1805.

Art. I. *A System of Chemistry*; by Thomas Thomson, M. D. Lecturer on Chemistry in Edinburgh. 8vo. 4 vols. pp. 2638, 2d. edit. price 2l. 2s. Robinsons, London; Bell and Bradfute, and E. Balfour, Edinburgh; and Gilbert and Hodges, Dublin. 1804.

WHETHER Chemistry be considered as opening an inexhaustible mine of information to men of science, or pouring out its treasures for the improvement of the arts and manufactures, it has the highest claims to eminence. We cannot, therefore, but congratulate the public, when any respectable attempt is made to facilitate the attainment, and to enlarge the boundaries of this science. The work, which we have now to announce, will, if we do not greatly mistake, be found eminently calculated to promote both these purposes. The rapid sale of a large edition is a proof, both of the increasing attention paid to this science, and of the high estimation in which the chemical abilities of Dr. Thomson are held. The present edition, our author informs us, has many advantages over the former.—“Almost two-thirds of the whole have been written anew: a great number of additional facts have been introduced, many of them original, either resulting from the experiments of the author, or with which he has been favoured by some of our most celebrated Chemists. Every publication to which the author had access has been ransacked; and no pains have been spared to render the work as complete a transcript as possible of the present state of Chemistry.”—Pref. pp. 8, 9. The execution of this work fully justifies all that the author has here said of it; and we will venture to predict, that none who give it a careful perusal will complain, that the author has excited expectations which his performance has disappointed. It comprehends a prodigious quantity of matter, chiefly compiled from the works of other eminent chemists, but enriched with many well conceived and well conducted experiments of the author himself. The *arrangement* of the materials is altogether new; and it is in this respect, that the author considers himself as having rendered the most essential service to the science of chemistry. It must indeed be confessed, that there is an appearance of something peculiarly scientific and lucid in the order here introduced. Dr. Thomson

divides his work into Two Parts—*The Principles of Chemistry*, and *A Chemical Examination of Nature*. The former occupies three books. The first book treats of *Simple Substances*; the second of *Compound Bodies*; and the third of *Affinity*. SIMPLE SUBSTANCES are sub-divided into *confineable* and *unconfineable* bodies. *Confineable bodies* occupy four chapters; Chap. 1. treats of *Oxygen*; 2. Of the four simple combustibles, *Sulphur*, *Phosphorus*, *Carbon or Diamond*, and *Hydrogen*; 3. Of simple incombustibles, *Azote* and *Muriatic Acid*; 4. Of *Metals*, of which the author reckons twenty-three. *Unconfineable Bodies* occupy two chapters; Chap. 1. Treats of *Light*; 2. Of *Caloric*. The second book treats of COMPOUND BODIES, which Dr. Thomson distinguishes into *Primary* and *Secondary*. Under the primary, he reckons *Alkalies*, *Earths*, *Oxyds*, and *Acids*; and under the secondary, he treats of *Combinations of Earths*, *Glass*, *Salts*, *Hydrosulphurets*, and *Soaps*. His last grand division, *A Chemical Examination of Nature*, treats of the *Atmosphere*, *Waters*, *Minerals*, *Vegetables*, and *Animals*.

From this distribution of the subject, the author seems to advance scientifically, from first principles, to those which are complex; and to exhibit a system complete in all its parts. With all the advantages, however, which Dr. T. conceives his arrangement to have over others, it must be allowed that it has also its disadvantages; some of which we shall take the liberty of stating in the course of our review. We think, too, that the author says too much, when he represents his work as pre-supposing "no previous knowledge of the subject," and as rendering "the science more accessible to beginners," than other works of the same nature. We are of opinion, on the contrary, that one of the principal defects in this work is, its requiring *too much* knowledge in beginners, since the author introduces his readers into all the peculiarities of the science, without the least preparation or ceremony. Every science has its appropriate terms—words used in a sense peculiar to that science, and the meaning of which is often widely different from their popular acceptance. Hence arises the necessity of giving a clear definition or explanation of every term used in an appropriate and scientific sense; and these definitions or explanations ought, in all propriety, to precede the very entrance on the science. Every elementary book on the Mathematics commences with definitions of terms, and a variety of propositions, which are considered as lying at the foundation of the science. Without these, however valuable the treatise in other respects, it would be useless as an elementary work. But in this respect, the work before us is exceedingly deficient. What can a stranger to chemistry be supposed to know of *affinity*, *solution*, *menstruum*, *oxide*, *sublimation*, &c. unless previously defined or explained? It is true, that explanations of most of these

these terms are to be found interspersed here and there in the course of the work, but not till some of them have occurred over and over again, and of course have conveyed no distinct information. Besides, definitions placed in this loose form, make but little impression on the mind; and should the reader wish again to refer to them, he has to look back he knows not where, and often loses his time in a fruitless search. We would, therefore, suggest to Dr. Thomson the propriety of removing this defect, in the next edition, by giving definitions of such terms as admit of them at the commencement of his work, and explaining others; as so many lemmata, necessary for the understanding of what will occur in the course of the work. By these means, a prominence will be given to principles, which lie at the foundation of chemistry, and the whole will assume a more scientific form. Now we are proposing an amendment, we would also submit to Dr. Thomson whether it would not be better, in a future edition, to drop as much as possible algebraic symbols, as well as several mathematical terms, which are indeed intelligible enough to those who have made an entrance upon these sciences, but which will create unnecessary difficulty to other readers. The science of chemistry is perfectly independent; and embraces very few facts which may not be explained without supposing any knowledge of mathematics; and therefore to encumber it with terms, which belong to another branch of literature, is to render it unnecessarily inaccessible to a large class of readers.

Having made these few remarks on the work in general, we should now proceed to a more minute examination of its several parts, if the author had not almost deterred us from making too near an approach to his work. Preface pp. 10, 11. We would, however, submit it to his good sense, whether he has been prudent in placing himself on a sacred eminence, and crying with the poet, "*Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.*" We shall only observe, that a person, possessed of but moderate skill in statuary, might be able to point out a defect in the performance even of a Phidias, without seeming to arrogate a superior skill to that consummate master, or at all detracting from the general merit of the work. Dr. T. knows that it was a custom (which *we* think was founded in wisdom) for the most eminent of artists to invite the scrutiny of the public, and to avail themselves of their observations in correcting and amending. If the tenor of our critique on this work should run in the style of praise, the author will readily believe us, that it is in consequence of the high opinion which we entertain of his performance, and not because he looks down upon our tribunal with affected contempt.

We object to Dr. T's. definition of Chemistry. Every definition ought to be full, clear, and distinct; so as to convey to the mind at once an adequate and determinate idea of the thing de-

finer. The definition before us is deficient in all these respects. "Chemistry," he says, "is that science which treats of those events or changes in natural bodies, which are *not* accompanied by *sensible* motions."—p. 3. The author here distinguishes the changes which take place in chemical processes, from those which occur in mechanical philosophy; by the chemical not being attended with *sensible* motions, and the mechanical being attended with such motions. The forces, for instance, by which planets are kept in their orbs produce a *sensible* motion in such planets; but this is not the case in chemical changes or events; their motions are *insensible*. This seems to be the substance of the author's illustration; and if we have not mistaken his meaning, we conceive that his definition is founded in error: for chemistry is concerned in many changes or events, which are attended with sensible motions, and several such changes Dr. T. himself illustrates and explains. The changes which take place in bodies in effervescence, evaporation, sublimation, detonation, cooling, &c. are all accompanied by sensible motions, and they are all subjects of chemical investigation, and are excellently treated of in the present work. If it be said, that these are merely visible effects resulting from a combination of events in bodies, which escape observation, it is answered—yet still these events are *accompanied* by sensible motions: besides, if this be all that is meant, the observation is equally applicable to events or changes which take place in Natural Philosophy: for we see as little of the manner in which certain bodies diffuse an attractive influence over other bodies (though these forces are the object of mathematical calculation) as we do of the direct operation of one body upon another in chemical processes; so that this definition does not distinguish Chemistry from Natural Philosophy, for which purpose it was directly adduced.

After the author has dismissed the Principles of Chemistry, he enters upon an investigation of the properties of SIMPLE SUBSTANCES, which compose the materials of his first book. These he divides into confineable and unconfineable bodies, by which are meant such bodies as may be confined within proper vessels for the purpose of experiment; and such as, on account of their subtle nature, cannot be confined within vessels. This division is natural and convenient. The first simple confineable body on which Dr. Thomson treats, is *Oxygen*. He first describes the method of procuring it, then relates the history of its discovery, and finishes with exhibiting its properties. This, with little variation, is the usual method in which he treats of all other substances. We confess we were a little surprised, after being informed that the present work required no previous knowledge of the science, to see it introduced by a discussion of one of the latest discoveries in chemistry, and which cannot be exhibited without

without the aid of a pneumatical apparatus, and of a process by no means the most obvious to a reader perfectly unacquainted with more simple experiments in chemistry. The author's familiarity with the subject was the occasion, no doubt, of his overlooking this difficulty to beginners. The chapter is, however, interesting and perspicuous. Towards the conclusion of it, Dr. T. illustrates the great chemical doctrine of Affinity, without the knowledge of which it is impossible to proceed a step in the science: yet who would ever think of looking into a chapter on oxygen, for a discussion of this elementary doctrine? Does not the necessity of introducing it here, afford an argument against the arrangement, which the author considers as almost perfect? It seems also to us, that by introducing it, as if accidentally, it will appear of vastly less importance to the chemical student, than if it had occupied a distinct introductory chapter at the commencement of the work.

At the conclusion of most of the sections on simple substances, alkalies, and earths, are given tables of their affinities, which will be found highly useful to the practical chemist. The whole work indeed is enriched with a great variety of tables of different descriptions; which evidence the great care and labour bestowed on this valuable publication.

In the sections on the four simple combustibles, *Sulphur*, *Phosphorus*, *Carbon*, and *Hydrogen*; and the two simple incombustibles, *Azote* and *Muriatic Acid*, will be found much accurate and interesting information. In the chapter on *Metals*, the author has made, we conceive, some mistake, in reporting the experiment of Lavoisier, to prove that metals are not composed of earths and phlogiston, as Stahl and former chemists had supposed. pp. 98—100.

From the experiment, as he has related it, it does not appear that ten grains of air disappeared during the calcination; because the quantity of air in the retort, after it was broke open, must have been precisely the same as that which it contained before it was placed upon the fire. Now as we are told that a portion of this air was *driven out before the retort was sealed, and the calcination commenced*, it is evident that ten grains could not disappear during calcination, and that the metal could not have received that additional weight, for the obvious reason that more air could not disappear during the calcination than the retort contained.

The sections on metals, with their different oxydes, contain very many excellent remarks, and probably record all the important facts which are yet known on this subject. We think, however, that there is some appearance of inconsistency in detailing such a vast variety of compound oxydized bodies, when expressly treating on simple substances. It would, it is true, have been inconvenient to defer the oxydes of metals till

the author arrived at that part of his plan which is expressly devoted to the subject of oxydes ; but we think the *fact* detracts, in some measure, from the advantages to be derived from Dr. Thomson's arrangement. However beautiful in the abstract, it turns out, in application, to be too artificial and constrained.

Perhaps there is no part of this elaborate work, which will be found more original and entertaining, than that which treats of what the author denominates unconfineable bodies—*Light* and *Caloric*. These subjects are enriched with many of Dr. Thomson's own experiments and discoveries, which abundantly prove that he is qualified by ingenuity of invention, quickness of perception, and patience of investigation, to take a place among the first chemists. After giving a chapter on *Light*, the author proceeds to *Caloric*, (which, however, might have claimed a prior rank in his arrangement,) and treats of its *nature, motion, effects, quantity, and sources*; on each of which particulars, will be found much curious and highly interesting matter. We shall conclude our account, for the present, of this valuable System of Chemistry, by giving an extract from the section on the Sources of Caloric.

“ THE SUN.

“ The sun, which constitutes as it were the vital part of the whole solar system, is an immense globe, whose diameter has been ascertained by astronomers to be no less than 883,246 miles, and which contains about 333,928 times as much matter as the earth. Philosophers long supposed that this immense globe of matter was undergoing a violent combustion ; and to this cause they ascribed the immense quantity of light and heat which are constantly separating from it. But the late very curious and important observations of Dr. Herschel leave scarcely any room for doubting that this opinion is erroneous. From these observations it follows, that the sun is a solid opaque globe, similar to the earth or other planets, and surrounded by an atmosphere of great density and extent. In this atmosphere there float two regions of clouds : the lowermost of the two is opaque, and similar to the clouds which form in our atmosphere ; but the higher region of clouds is luminous, and emits the immense quantity of light to which the splendour of the sun is owing. It appears, too, that these luminous clouds are subject to various changes both in quantity and lustre. Hence Dr. Herschel draws as a consequence, that the quantity of light and heat emitted by the sun varies in different seasons : and he supposes that this is one of the chief sources of the difference between the temperatures of different
ars.

From the experiments of Herschel, Bockman, and Wollaston, it follows, that the sun emits three kinds of different rays ; namely, *calorific, colorific, and deoxydizing*. The first occasions *heat*, the second *colour*, and the third separates oxygen from various bodies.

When the solar rays strike transparent bodies, they produce very little effect ; but opaque bodies are heated by them. Hence it follows that transparent bodies allow these rays to pass through them ; but that
they

they are detained, at least in part, by opaque bodies. The deeper the colour of the opaque body, the greater is the rise of temperature which it experiences from exposure to the sun's rays. It has been long known, that when coloured bodies are exposed to the light of the sun, or of combustible bodies, their temperature is raised in proportion to the darkness of their colour. To ascertain this point, Dr. Hooke made a curious set of experiments, which were repeated long after by Dr. Franklin. This philosopher exposed upon snow pieces of cloth of different colours, (white, red, blue, black) to the light of the sun, and found that they sunk deeper, and consequently acquired heat, in proportion to the darkness of their colour. This experiment has been repeated with more precision by Mr. Davy. He exposed to the light six equal pieces of copper, painted white, red, yellow, green, blue, and black, in such manner that only one side of the pieces was illuminated. To the dark side of each was attached a bit of cerate, which melted when heated to 76°. The cerate attached to the blackened copper became first fluid, that attached to the blue next, then that attached to the green and red, then that to the yellow, and last of all that attached to the white. Now it is well known that dark-coloured bodies, even when equally exposed to the light, reflect less of it than those which are light-coloured. But since the same quantity falls upon each, it is evident that dark-coloured bodies must absorb and retain more of it than those which are light-coloured.' Vol. 1. pp. 411—413.

(To be continued.)

Art. II. *The Life of the Rev. John William de la Flechere*, compiled from the Narratives of the Rev. Mr. Wesley; the Biographical Notes of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin; from his own Letters; and other authentic Documents, many of which were never before published. By Joseph Benson. 12mo. pp. 402. price 4s. 1805.

THE multitudes that are distinguished from Infidels, Heathens, Mahometans, and Deists, by the general denomination of Christians, may be distributed into three classes, independently of all the sects to which they respectively belong. There are too many of every party, whose gross vices, or evident worldly mindedness, demonstrate either their ignorance of Christianity, or their insincerity in pretending to it. There is also a considerable number, whose general conduct testifies the reality of their belief in the Gospel; although their deficiency of religious energy, or the obvious inconsistency of some parts of their practice, betrays great imperfection in their Christian attainments, however eminent they may be in other points of view. Besides these, there have been some, in most ages of Christianity, and in most countries where it is professed, who have emulated its primitive and genuine excellence. Among these exalted few, the subject of the biography before us is unquestionably to be ranked. In whatever period he had lived, to whatever department of Christians he had belonged, he would have shone, in the religious hemisphere, as a star of the first magnitude.

Mr. Fletcher (as he has always been called in this country) was born 12th of September, 1729, at Nyon in Switzerland. He studied at the university of Geneva; and in his early youth was remarkable for vivacity of genius, and tenderness of conscience. He was, however, of a hasty temper; and, contrary to the inclination of his parents, entered into the military profession, which was that of his father. Being obliged unexpectedly to relinquish his prospects in the army, he embraced an opportunity of visiting England; and, in 1752, accepted the employment of tutor to the present Lord Berwick, and his elder brother (since deceased), at Attingham-house, in Shropshire. Attending them to London, he became acquainted with the Methodist Society, which had been formed by the Rev. John Wesley. He united himself to them, because he found them in earnest about religion; their example convinced him of his deficiencies; and after strong conflicts of mind, he attained to hope, peace, and joy, by a reliance on the promises of the Gospel; but his natural fervour, and perhaps the mistakes of some with whom he became connected, carried him to an extreme of abstemiousness and vigilance, which gradually, though at the time insensibly, impaired a constitution that does not seem originally to have been vigorous.

He remained eight years in the family of the late Thomas Hill, Esq. father of his pupils. No account is given of his conduct as a tutor, an office for which he was well qualified by learning, taste, benevolence, and energy. He appears to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his patron, who retained him in so interesting a situation, notwithstanding his religious peculiarities; and, in 1760, after his pupils removed to the university, presented him to the vicarage of Madeley, a parish remarkable for the Iron manufactory at Coalbrook Dale.—Mr. F. had, three years before, taken orders in the Church of England. His parents had wished him, when at Geneva, to embrace the clerical profession; but he declined it, because he could not conscientiously subscribe to the doctrine of predestination, which was persisted in, although most who then complied with the injunction, were avowedly Socinians in sentiment. It was not likely, that his connection with Mr. Wesley and his followers, should weaken his objections to that doctrine; nor does Mr. F's. character admit a surmise of prevarication in his subscription to the articles of the Church of England: the only conclusion, therefore, that we can draw from these facts is, that he considered the two creeds as differing materially on the subject. It was not, however, in other respects, without hesitation, that he entered on the ministry of the Gospel. He deliberated two years on the proposal: agitated, on the one hand, by an ardent love to God, and zeal for the salvation of mankind; on the other, by an
humble

humble consciousness of insufficiency for so solemn an undertaking, and fears of failure in the discharge of its important duties. At length he was ordained 6th March, 1757, at London, by the Bishop of Bangor; and immediately commenced his ministry by assisting his friend Mr. Wesley. His connexion with the Methodists seemingly concurred with the peculiar fervour of his public addresses, to excite the disgust of the clergy in his rural vicinity; and we find, with regret, that some French prisoners, to whom he preached at Tunbridge, in 1758, in vain applied to the Bishop of London for the repeated privilege of hearing him in their own language.

Having had frequent occasions of preaching at Madeley, and having contracted a strong attachment to the people of that parish, he accepted the charge of it, in preference to one of twice the emolument; and he entered on his office, "with an extraordinary degree of earnestness and zeal." "As often as a small congregation could be collected, which was usually every evening," he preached to them: p. 58. He visited every family in his parish, that gave him access, for conversation and prayer; and no hour of the night, nor severity of weather, precluded his attendance on the sick. He interrupted the nocturnal revellings, then common among his young parishioners, by his solemn but affectionate admonitions; and braved the fury of the colliers, amidst their savage orgies and inhuman sports. At Coalbrook Dale, and Madeley-wood, two hamlets in his parish distant from the church, he preached alternately; and erected, chiefly at his own expense, two buildings for more convenient worship, which we understand to be still used for that purpose. At his church, which soon became crowded, he preached twice every Sunday, besides catechizing children; and often repeated his services, in the evening, at places considerably distant. These extraordinary public labours, and his exertions to suppress the immoral practices of some principal parishioners, drew on him much opposition and obloquy from his neighbours; and even from some of the Magistrates and Clergy. But his purity of life, his profound humility, and his unbounded beneficence to the poor and afflicted, happily exemplified, that "evil is to be overcome by good." His self-denial capacitated him to apply to the relief of those in want, and to the diffusion of religious instruction, almost the entire fruits of his benefice, and of a considerable patrimony in Switzerland that fell into his possession; but we doubt whether a greater degree of temporal prudence might not, in some instances, have rendered his benefactions more useful.

To the claims of friendship, he was tenderly alive; and his gratitude overflowed at every kindness which he received, or was enabled by others to confer. Some affluent and generous individuals, of various religious sentiments, were happy in employing

ploying him as their almoner. His esteem and affection were not limited to the party with which he was most strictly connected; nor his zeal for the success of the Gospel, to those views which he peculiarly adopted. Notwithstanding these amiable dispositions, and his prevailing love of peace, he was drawn, by particular circumstances, into a controversy with the Calvinistic branch of the Methodists. Their disputes, we know, have done much harm; and we are not aware that they have been productive of any good. We therefore pass them without farther notice, than that Mr. Benson (who might have said of these transactions, *quorum pars magna fui*) appears to have related them with laudable fairness and temperance. Mr. F's. friendship for Mr. Wesley entangled him also in political controversy; and it is to be lamented, that these various literary exertions gave a shock to his constitution, from which it was long doubtful whether he would recover.

This circumstance obliged him to travel. He left England, in company with his beneficent friend Mr. Ireland, of Brislington, in December, 1777; and tried the effect of his native air at Nyon, where he had, seven years before, made a transient visit. In both these journeys, he evinced, that neither changes of situation nor of health, could produce any difference in his disposition. In the first journey, meeting with a disciple of Voltaire, he maintained with him a debate, for a whole week by adjournments, to impress his mind with the truth and importance of the Gospel; and though he did not succeed to the extent of his wish, his opponent retained, and, on his second journey to Marseilles, manifested, the highest esteem for him. At Monaco, his arguments with a young Genoese, appear to have been attended with much happier consequences. He preached in French, where he could gain access to the reformed pulpits; and his auditories were very deeply affected. He visited the Cevennes on foot; and his conversation and prayers left very strong impressions, both on Protestants and Roman Catholics. His departure from his native place after his first visit, was deeply lamented by multitudes. At his return thither, the state of his health greatly interfered with his exertions; but they were renewed, with every slight improvement of his strength; and though they excited some opposition there, as well as in this country, they were productive of suitable effects in some instances, especially in that of a young clergyman who became eminently pious and useful.

During his residence in France, and on its borders, Mr. F. had occasion to observe the progress which that country was then rapidly making towards infidelity and anarchy. In a letter, dated at Maçon, in Burgundy, 17th May, 1778, he uses these remarkable terms: "Popery will certainly fall in France, in

this or the next century; and I make no doubt, God will use these vain men to bring about a reformation here, as he used Henry VIII. to do that work in England." At one time, these words seemed nearly prophetic; at present they appear less likely to be fulfilled.

It was not till March, 1781, that Mr. F's. health was sufficiently recovered to admit of his return to England; but it appeared to be so much confirmed, that, in the close of that year, he entered on the marriage state with Miss Bosanquet, whom he had greatly esteemed during the whole of his ministry. In her, he gained a very agreeable companion and useful helpmate, especially in attending to the welfare of his parishioners.

The account of their wedding-day, given by a person present at the time, is highly characteristic. They appear to have lived together in the constant enjoyment of holy cheerfulness. His attention was afterwards especially directed to the establishment of Sunday schools in his parish, on the most useful plan. In 1783, Mr. and Mrs. F. visited Dublin, in consequence of pressing solicitations. His public services there were highly acceptable and useful; but he determinately refused even the discharge of his expenses, till, insisting that he had a right to do with it as he pleased, he accepted the offer of his friends, and gave it to their fund for the poor.

His health continued favourable till within a week of his death, which occurred, by a putrid fever, 14th August, 1785. The narrative of his short illness is given by Mrs. Fletcher; and we must refer to it, together with an ample character of Mr. F. previously introduced, for a more adequate idea of this excellent man, than we can attempt to impart. It was deemed preferable to give the preceding outline, rather than extracts of the work; as those, which describe the more striking scenes of Mr. F's. life, have formerly been printed. Mr. B. has very judiciously connected, and completed, either from his own knowledge, or from authentic documents, the detached accounts which had appeared in various publications. He has chosen to present them in the language of the respective authors, instead of moulding them into an uniform narrative; which renders his compilation heterogeneous, as the laconism of Mr. Wesley, appears strongly contrasted to the florid style of Mr. Gilpin, the principal contributors to Mr. F's. biography.

A few passages have occurred to us, as demanding cautionary remark. Mr. F., like other eminent characters, and many more who remain in obscurity, escaped, in the course of his life, some extreme dangers. Of one of these, in his early years, it is remarked, 'But some will say, "Why this was a miracle!"—"Undoubtedly," observes Mr. Wesley, "it was. It was not a natural event; but a work wrought above the power of nature, probably

probably by the ministry of angels."—p. 8. We hesitate to jump to the same conclusion. The term *miracle*, as implying merely something wonderful, might properly be applied to the event in question; but if taken in the sense in which miracles afford evidence of divine revelation, nothing that is not evidently contrary to some of the fixed laws of nature, has claim to that title. We entirely disapprove a decision, (from the same pen) of the death of a person mentioned p. 41. as a judgement from God, for a particular action assigned. The account, given in the second chapter, of the change produced in Mr. F's. opinions and feelings, does not, in our estimation, justify the title applied to it, of his conversion; nor prove that he never before had *faith*.—p. 16. Faith works by love; and that he loved God before he knew any thing of the Methodists, appears from an anecdote, p. 13. We also regret the insertion of a note, p. 345, as tending to rekindle a flame, from sparks which we wish to be utterly extinguished. Mr. F's. conduct was the best defence of his sentiments.

While we think this volume might be amended by the omission of a few such passages, and by the accessions of Mr. F's. character as a tutor, and as a writer; we can cordially recommend it, in its present state, to serious and candid Christians of every variety of form and sentiment: and it would greatly surprise us, should any person of this description, rise up from the perusal of it, and assert that it had not afforded him pleasure and improvement.

Art. III. *Antiquities of the Inns of Court and Chancery*; containing historical and descriptive Sketches relative to their Original Foundation, Customs, Ceremonies, Buildings, Government, &c. &c. with a concise History of the English Law. By W. Herbert. Embellished with 24 plates. Large 8vo. pp. 400. Price 1l. 5s. 4to. 2l. 2s. Vernor and Hood, J. Storer, and J. Greig. 1804.

BRITAIN has attained its present distinguished rank among civilized nations, by urging with incessant assiduity, the principle of improvement. Every new exertion has been expected to manifest some kind of excellence above the former; till the combined result of the whole become a general, and a close approach to perfection. This active principle is highly commendable; and wherever it is brought into exercise, it deserves success. We believe, also, that, generally speaking, it meets with encouragement to subsequent efforts, though it may not always ensure adequate compensation for past labours, nor confer that distinction to which, in the judgement of reason, and equity, they may justly be entitled. In like manner, emulation is the life and soul of literary excellence; and we earnestly recommend

to every writer who sits down to favour the public with his productions, that he would propose to himself, as a leading object, that the general stock of knowledge or of amusement, of public advantage or of private gratification, should be effectually augmented by his labours.

When the subject before us first attracted our notice, we thought it a good one, as admitting of an original train of thinking, of being set in a variety of lights, and presenting opportunities well adapted for reflections, not less appropriate than acute or philosophical. Surely, there can be no want of interest in the history of institutions where those studies are prosecuted by our luminaries of the law, to their proficiency in which they are beholden for their subsequent exaltation. The antiquity of some of these seminaries is not despicable; their influence on the public welfare has been at all times considerable, and the reputation of most of them, during a course of ages, has usually been maintained with respectability, and often with dignity. The republic of letters, moreover, freely confesses its obligations to those writers of past times, who with unwearied assiduity collected and preserved historic documents of former ages, and recorded the manners and customs of their contemporaries for the information of succeeding generations. Speed, Stowe, Dugdale, Camden, have conferred favours on the present time, and on future periods no less than on the present: nor let honest Lambard, or Godwin, be forgotten; nor even Thomas Hearne, notwithstanding the witticisms which the mention of his name recalls to our recollection.

We should have felt ourselves gratified, had truth permitted us to class the present work among the instances of that active spirit of emulation which we have been commending, and among those *additional* communications to which future inquirers might have recourse, when examining into the manners of our own age. —In an advertisement prefixed to this volume, the author avows,

‘ That the greater part of his materials have been extracted from the well-known and justly-celebrated performance of Sir William Dugdale, published in folio in 1666, 1667, and 1680, under the title of “*Origines Juridicales*.”

To give the substance of that expensive and interesting work, with the additional advantage of views of the places described, was the primary, and, in fact, the only object here aimed at. But many alterations and improvements presented themselves in proceeding; by the adoption of which, the present volume will be found to differ very materially from an abridgement. Valuable as the *Origines Juridicales* certainly is, it must be acknowledged to be a repulsive book to modern readers. Many of its details are dry and prolix; much matter is interwoven with the text, which being but remotely connected with it, might have been with more propriety put into notes; and it abounds in redundancy of expression, a fault imputable to the style of the age.’

The

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'On a great dispute betwixt the monks of Ely and one Ulfe concerning lands in Chipenham, the said Ægelwyn the alderman, Alwold his brother, and the abbot of Ely, with all the ancient men of the East Angles and Cambridge, met at a town called Hegentune, the inhabitants of three hundreds being there assembled, where the claim on each part was heard, and judgment given therein.' . . . 'And upon a controversy respecting certain lands in Swafham, claimed by one Wulstane, the witness of no less than eight hundreds on the southern side of Cambridgeshire, was produced to prove his purchase.'—pp. 58, 59, 60.

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begun by the whole house, judges, serjeants at law, benchers, and the utter and inner bar, led by the master of the revels : after this ceremony one of the gentlemen of the utter bar was chosen to sing a *song* to the judges, serjeants, or masters of the bench, which was usually performed ; or in default of it, was an *amerciament*. Then the judges and benchers took their places, and sat down at the upper end of the hall : which done, the utter barristers and inner barristers performed a second solemn revel before them. This ended, the utter barristers took their places and sat down ; and some of the gentlemen of the inner bar presented the house with *dancing*, which was called the *post revels*. These dances were continued till the judges or bench thought proper to rise and depart. . . . The revels and dancings continued the twelve days of Christmas, and each day after dinner and supper the senior master of the revels sung a " caroll or song, and commanded other gentlemen then there present to sing with him and the company," which was " very decently performed." . . . During these "*revels*," as they were very properly called, defaulters were to be committed to the custody of the *lieutenant* ; but if they could make their escape to the buttery, and bring into the hall " a manchet upon the point of a knife," they were free : for the buttery in this case was allowed for " sanctuary." — pp. 205, 206, 256, 258, 259.

It should seem that the law had formerly as many folds, plaits, and mysteries in it, as it has at present ; the dress of those who practised it was allegorical, if we may believe the "*cheeffe justice*," in 19 Eliz. who exhorted some newly-made serjeants, to

' Fidelitye and secretnesse, and then to circumspect prudence, and saide, *Malum consilium est consultori pessimum* ; and saide that their *quoyff* hath two things in it ; videlicet, it is a *helmet* or *sallet*, that they should not feare, havinge that on, to speake bowldly the law, *et est sicut vestis candida et immaculata*, and they mighte weare it in place of justice before the king's presens ; and ther *partys garment* and *hoodd* betokeneth prudence and temperance. They were the olde collers used in this realme in judges in king Edward the Confessors tyme ; and the *taberte* and *gowne* is close to their bodies, and girte, and not open before ; that sheweth that they should be secret to their clyants, not discloseinge ther counsell : ther two *tongs* and ther *taberts* declareth, that they should have one tonge for the poore, another for the riche ; and their *rings* that they give be of gold, which is one of the best mettells ; the same betokenethe ther bountifullnesse ; they be *round*, they have no end ; it sheweth ther integrity. The prophett sayeth, *Ambula coram me et sis integer*, that is, holle and sound in ther vocation ; and said, *Cavete de avaritia, ambitione, negligencia, et excessu ; et, discite cultum Dei, reverentiam superiori, fortitudinem in causa clientis, fidelitatem clienti, et misericordiam pauperi, &c.* — pp. 372, 373.

After this feast for the mind, followed a feast for the body ; at which, we find in the hall, the Lord Mayor of London, his brethren the Aldermen, the Judges and the Barons of the Exchequer : together with the Master of the Rolls, the Masters

ters in Chancery, and worshipful Citizens. In the cloistry, chapel, and gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed; and in the halls, the Crafts of London. We insert the following copious list of articles provided on such occasions, which shews the comparative value of commodities and of money, A. D. 1555.

There were brought to the slaughter-house			
twenty-four great beefes, at	-	-	1 6 8 the piece.
From the shambles one carcass of an ox, at	1	4	0
One hundred fat muttons, at	-	-	0 2 10 a piece.
Fifty-one great veales, at	-	-	0 4 8 a piece.
Thirty-four porkes	-	-	0 3 3 a piece.
Ninety-one pigs	-	-	0 0 6 a piece.
Capon of Grece, of one poulter (for they had			
three) ten dozen, at	-	-	0 1 8 a piece.
Capons of Kent nine dozen and six, at	-	-	0 1 0 a piece.
Cocks of grose seaven dozen and nine, at	0	0	8 a piece.
Cocks course xiiii dozen, at 8d. and 3d. a piece.			
Pullets, the best	-	-	0 0 2 ob.
Other pullets	-	-	0 0 2
Pidgeons 37 dozens, at	-	-	0 0 10 the dozen.
Swans, xiiii dozen.			
Larkes 340 dozen, at 5d. the dozen.			

—p. 375.

We conclude with a remark or two on the plates. Embellishments, derived from the graphic arts, are at present fashionable; but we wish that the professors of those arts would combine information for the mind, with pleasure to the eye. We venture to predict, that without some such principle their labours will not retain their attractions. The present volume contains twenty-four plates, Views of the Inns of Court, but, though representing residences of lawyers, not one lawyer appears in any of them: a nymph and a swain, who for aught we know accompanied the artist on purpose, are their only inhabitants. Why should not, for instance, the Chancellor's coach have marked the hall where the Chancery Court is held? Why is the inside of the Temple Church destitute of figures? Lincoln's Inn Chapel, too, is a blank. We should fear there was some satire in this, did not the same inattention appear in the interior views of the halls, where scarcely a living creature enlivens the scene, and where no traces of commons or of any other observances, can be found. The false perspective in the view of the inside of the Temple Church, has advanced the distant arch before that nearer to the eye. We find no fault with the execution of these as engravings; but we wish to promote a spirit of attention to propriety, information, and accuracy, in those who conduct original picturesque compositions.

Art. IV. *Horæ Poeticæ*. Poems; sacred, moral, and descriptive. To which are added four Essays. By Joseph Jefferson. 12mo. pp. 218. Price 3s. 6d. Williams. 1804.

THIS volume is introduced by a brief, modest, and serious advertisement; and by a list of subscribers uncommonly numerous;

merous ; which concur with the substance and tenor of his poems, to recommend the author's character, as a pious, benevolent, and ingenious man. His productions are so short, as to admit this small volume to contain more than eighty pieces ; and most of them have evidently arisen from particular occurrences. Many of the subjects are trifling, but not perhaps on that account less useful ; as the writer, who can extract morality from a pincushion, or find divinity in a silver thimble, may be no unprofitable friend to industrious and well-disposed young ladies. The principles and sentiments of his compositions are unexceptionable ; and they discover a portion of classical information and taste. His versification flows with ease, and sometimes closes in point ; but too often betrays negligence. A few explanatory and instructive notes are subjoined. As a fair example of the author's talents and manner, we insert one of his longer poems, entitled,

‘ *Parental Grief Alleviated.*

‘ The following Stanzas were written with the view of consoling a Mother, on the Death of a Child.

‘ And is he gone ! my much lov'd child no more !
 Sleeps he in death, who lately gave me joy !
 Yes—he is gone !—and let me now deplore,
 With a fond parent's tears, the short-liv'd boy.
 Oft have I mourn'd, and oft have told my grief
 To Him who gives to all their life and breath ;
 For who could tell, but Heav'n would send relief ?
 I pray'd while yet he liv'd—but now he sleeps in death !
 Painful the stroke—and yet to grieve how vain !
 If tears could ought avail, I'd weep a flood ;
 Nor pray'rs, nor grief, can bring my child again,
 Could I dissolve my eyes in tears of blood.
 I'll chide my griefs—no more, my sorrows, flow—
 Or if I mourn, let meek Submission hear,—
 An heav'nly Father sent the deathful blow ;
 Nor should an earthly parent think it too severe.
 Why should I weep ? and weep these tears in vain ?
 I too must shortly quit this mortal scene ;
 In death departed friends shall meet again ;
 Short is the space, and but a step between.
 Why should I weep ?—To die is richest gain :
 Would I recall my child from heav'nly bliss ?
 'Tis death that shuts the avenues of pain ;
 Departed saints are blest—and dwell where Jesus is.
 O ! let me grieve at nought but cursed sin !
 'Twas sin that gave to tyrant death his pow'r :
 Then let me new repentant griefs begin ;
 And learn to bless affliction's painful hour.
 My child is gone !—and still these tears arise—
 I'll think of Him who was the MAN OF GRIEF !
 He wept, and dy'd, and reigns above the skies,
 He reigns, and loves, and gives me sweet and blest relief.

Mr. J. is frequently inattentive to his rhymes. It is not considered, as it ought to be, by the innumerable men, women, and children, who possess the faculty of versifying, that the inaccurate rhymes, which were tolerated in the last century, are no longer admissible; and that faults, which pass unnoticed amidst the beauties of Dryden and Pope, become glaring in pieces that rise not above mediocrity.

Correctness of rhyme is peculiarly requisite in small pieces, like those which compose the present volume. The author ranks among the warm admirers of Cowper, from whose last-published letters we earnestly recommend to all minor poets the following just, but neglected, observations. "Whatever is short should be nervous, masculine, and compact. The author has no right to the plea of weariness, and laziness is never admitted as an available excuse in any thing. To touch and retouch is, though some writers boast of negligence, and others would be ashamed to show their foul copies, the secret of almost all good writing, especially in verse." *Life of Cowper*. Vol. III. p. 39.

The Essays annexed incline us to judge, that Mr. J. takes more pains with his prose, than with his verse. One of them contains a rational explanation of Calvin's conduct toward Servetus, which has often been grossly misrepresented. On the whole, we can cordially recommend this volume, as pleasing, and profitable. We are persuaded that the author could have produced something much superior, had he properly exerted his talents; and we hope that in future efforts he will justify the opinion which we have formed.

Art. V. *Sermons altered, and adapted to an English Pulpit, from French Writers*; by Samuel Partridge, M.A. F.S.A. Vicar of Boston, &c. 8vo. pp. 334. Price 7s. Rivingtons. 1804.

OF this anomalous publication, we leave Mr. P. to give his own account. In an advertisement prefixed to the volume, he says,

' This work is not properly a Translation, nor yet an Abridgement; but is rather an attempt to point out the just mid-way betwixt the coolness of English, and the inordinate warmth of French pulpit-oratory. The plan of each discourse, and most of the matter, are taken (with considerable alteration) from French Divines. Their diffuse arguments, and periods, are reduced; their rhetoric is rejected; and their sound oratory (if the English writer has fulfilled his design) is retained. All

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these

these Divines (eleven in number) are Protestant, one excepted. The titles of their respective works are subjoined to each discourse.

' Perhaps it may appear, that in some instances the originals have been too much reduced ; but allowance will doubtless be made on account of the limits, in respect of time, within which English Preachers are now expected to confine themselves, especially during winter ; joined with a necessity of speaking distinctly, and slowly, in a very large Church.

' It is scarcely necessary to observe, that these authors are not answerable for any doctrines, or sentiments, here expressed ; their discourses being altered, wherever it seemed requisite ; and numberless passages being introduced, of which there is no trace in the originals. Addressing himself to members of the Church of England, it was necessary that the Preacher should reject any superstitious notions which occurred in Roman Catholic, and any peculiarities in Calvinistic writers ; retaining the sound Christian piety and morality, which abundantly prevail and predominate in both.'

Hard is the fate of Reviewers, when doomed to define what is indefinite, and to characterize that which has no distinguishing character ! In a case like this, to *whom* must we apply praise or censure ? Mr. P., though not the author, avows himself the preacher and the editor of these Discourses : we must, therefore, deal with him as the principal. The first Discourse is, in its way, equal if not superior to any in the volume. It is entitled, " A Caution against False Philosophy," and founded on Col. ii. 8. " Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit." After a just and necessary distinction between true and false philosophy ; and an express declaration, that it is against the spurious, and not the genuine, that he wages war ; the preacher replies to the pity which the pseudo-philosophers affect to feel for the credulity of Christians.

' But, to show that the imputation of credulity belongs to them and not to us, I ask, whether, what they adopt as principal articles of their belief, be supported by a single degree, I will not say of evidence, but of probability ?

' Where, for instance, have some of them learned that the world, and all things in it, are the work of chance ? That men are the sport of a blind fate ; or else of a capricious Deity ; who, having created them without design, destroys them without any imaginable cause ; having most highly distinguished them from other animals during life, after death confounds them together in all respects ? Or rather ; admitting, as the more considerate among them do admit, the immortality of the soul ; where have they learned, or how will they prove, that after this life " all things shall be alike to all ;" that the bad will be favoured as well as the good ; that the Deity is all mercy and kindness, and not justice ? Where, I say, are their proofs, their authorities, or even their arguments in favour of these absurdities ?' pp. 6, 7.

Their pretence to independence of mind, and liberality of thinking, are thus disputed.

' Are you sure this honour belongs to you ? That you are the authors

thors of your own system, the inventors of that Philosophy of which you are so proud? To determine a question so important as the choice of a man's religion; and to reject, from conviction, a religion so powerfully supported by evidence and argument, as the Christian; what doth not this require? What leisure? What opportunities? What discussion? What profound knowledge? Some years of continued study must be necessary for this purpose. And yet I observe, that you men of the world, men of fashion, who are so forward in talking the language of impiety, usually pass your days in a circle of amusements and pleasures; that, so far from thinking and reflecting more than other persons, your chief care is, by dissipation to banish all reflection; that your studies are so frivolous, you read solely for entertainment; that a book concerning religion, deeply argumentative, would be to you insupportably wearisome. I see also, that, instead of having settled your opinions by serious examination, and by matured reason, it is the season of early youth that you have generally chosen for decision; that is to say, a season of presumption, errors, and ignorance; a season, when the slightest tincture of letters and the sciences is sufficient to persuade us that we have learned every thing, only because we are ignorant how much remains unlearned by us.' pp. 8, 9.

The third Sermon, on Rom. VIII. 28.; contains a more direct avowal of the necessity of divine influence, than any other passage in the volume.—p. 55, &c. We should gladly extract the paragraph, did not its length exceed our proper limits.

The exordium to the sixth Sermon, against Profane Swearing, preached Aug. 19, 1804, is a word in due season.

' If reverence for the holy name of God can be inculcated more seasonably at one time than another, it may at present, upon us of this nation; when we are offering up our daily prayers, that God would "save and deliver us from the hands of our enemies; that we, being armed with his defence, may be preserved evermore from all perils, to glorify Him, who is the only giver of all victory." Surely, such prayers cannot be pronounced by us with any hope of acceptance, if we daily and habitually affront and dishonour, by profaning his holy Name, that great and glorious Being "to whom we flee for succour, in this time of peril and necessity; who is the Maker of the Universe, and Sovereign Disposer of the affairs of men." ' pp. 97, 98.

We also wish our readers to take the hint given, p. 102, on the manner in which Christians should conduct themselves towards profane swearers.

' Let us, then, look at a child, hearing, with calmness and unconcern, the most atrocious scandals and untruths, uttered against his parent. What would they, who can quietly hear their Heavenly Father despised, think of the duty or affection of such a child? They would, doubtless, be as ready to reprobate him, and pronounce him void of all feeling; as they are slow to vindicate the incomparably more reverend, and sacred name of God.' p. 102.

We were grieved at the seventh, which, as a sacramental Dis-
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course,

course, is lamentably deficient in evangelical sentiment and holy unction.

The ninth Discourse, "On the Conduct of a Wise Father in his Family," has an appropriate text, (Genesis xviii. 19.) and a neat comprehensive division; but, notwithstanding many judicious hints, it fails of producing much effect, by the loose, declamatory strain which every where prevails.

In his address to youth, Sermon 10, the preacher justly condemns a propensity to confound goodness of temper with careless compliance. But when he says, that such persons are "to-day sincerely religious with religious persons, and to-morrow they will blaspheme in the company of the profane," (p. 157) we cannot refrain from entering our protest. Are such persons to be accounted sincerely religious? Is it not rather necessary to warn them, that their easy compliance with vice is a proof that the more decent part of their deportment was neither the essence, nor the fruit, of true virtue, or sincere religion? Should not the Christian Divine have taught them to seek that genuine change of disposition and character, which the Scriptures denominate being *born of God*; which so fixes the moral conduct, that it may be said; "he that is born of God doth not commit sin, for his seed remaineth in him: and he cannot sin, because he is born of God?"—1 John. iii. 9.

The eleventh Sermon on 1 Peter, iv. 18., has the merit of exploding the false, but common meaning attached to the text, and of establishing its true and useful interpretation.

On arriving at the conclusion of the sixteenth Discourse, dissatisfied and indignant, we exclaimed, at the sight of the superscription, can this be SUPERVILLE? *quantum mutatus ab illo!*

The volume closes with a patriotic Discourse, on 2 Chronicles, xv. 1. 2., addressed to the Boston Volunteers: it is entitled, "The Divine Protection promised only to an Obedient People." The preacher asks,

'What do these words mean, when spoken of a people, or a society of men? In general, they express the *duties* of a people towards God; all that should be done by them, to make themselves objects of God's forgiveness and favour. A nation is with God, when true religion is seen upon the throne; when God is there served and honoured, not after the fancy of men, but, as he hath commanded in his word, with a spiritual and reasonable service. A nation is with God, when those who are in authority employ it to enforce the observance of God's laws; when they themselves observe them; when they set before the people, committed to their charge, examples of justice, love of their country, and zeal for God's glory; faithfully exerting themselves to restrain vice and impiety. A nation is with God, when subjects obey the laws; when they render to their governors the respect and obedience which are due to them; when they contribute faithfully to the public necessities; and when each

each person, in his station, concurs in promoting order, good morals, and piety. A nation is with God, when those who "minister at the altar," preach by their example; joining pure manners with sound doctrine; and displaying, in their own conduct, the virtues which they recommend to others. A nation is with God, when union reigns among those who are in authority, peace in the church, harmony in families; when parents, being more anxious to educate their children well, than to exalt them in the world, bestow their chief care upon making them modest, humble, lovers of truth and goodness. In short, a nation is with God, when vice is discountenanced, and virtue honoured; when the honest and industrious poor are relieved and comforted; when each person "sets God before his eyes;" and renders to him, in public and in private, love and obedience. Happy is the nation, which may thus hope for the divine favour and blessing: "The Lord is with us, while we be with him: and if we seek him, he will be found of us." p. 319, 320.

We object to some quotations from the Apocrypha, which, in a preacher of the Church of Rome, are naturally expected; but from a Protestant are censurable, if so produced as to have a tendency to place these books on a level with "the Scriptures given by inspiration of God." We are not disposed entirely to concur with Mr. P., in his prefatory remark on "the inordinate warmth of the French preachers;" for were it all hallowed fire, from the altar of God, who could complain of excess? Our regrets are excited by the coruscations of a wild fire, mere animal heat, and human passion; or by the vain display of painted, theatric flames, which, incompetent to disguise their artificial origin, awaken in the breast no genial glow. Would not truth and religion be gainers, if, while the British pulpit surpassed the French, in a clear statement of evangelical doctrine, it contended also, more generally than it does, for the palm of impassioned application? If some of these Sermons in their original form and language sinned by excess, they fail, in their present state, through inanity and defect. They neither illuminate the mind, nor reclaim the passions.

Mr. P. professes to reject the peculiarities of the Reformed Preachers, as well as the superstitions of the Roman Catholics, whose discourses he adopts; but to us he appears not to address himself suitably to members of the Church of England, as he has inserted many sentences hostile to the doctrines contained in the formularies of our Establishment. In this volume, the person and atonement of the Redeemer are thrown into the back ground, to give prominence to the more flattering merits of human performance; and the grace of the Holy Spirit is superseded, by the fancied energies of our own virtue. Such capital faults diminished the pleasure which we should otherwise have felt, in the occasional insertion of more scriptural sentiments, which justice obliges us to declare that we sometimes observed. Mr. P. has displayed some ingenuity in his adaptation of several

ancient and foreign sermons to the peculiar circumstances of our own times and country.

So far as these Discourses are to be deemed translations from the French, they are entitled to the high praise of entire freedom from Gallicisms, and an easy, elegant flow of idioms and words purely English. Should Mr. P. execute, what he proposes, a second volume of this kind, on the Festivals, we recommend him to lay a better foundation in those peculiar doctrines of the Gospel, which are the only solid basis of religious dispositions and virtuous conduct. But, after all, we think the preacher would appear to more advantage, both in the pulpit and in the press, with original compositions, than in such borrowed plumes as these.

Art. VI. *The Captive of Valence*; or, *The last moments of Pius VI.*
In two volumes. 8vo. pp. 322. Price 10s. 6d. Robinsons. 1804.

AN advertisement informs us, that "The author from whom the following sheets are translated, asserts the various incidents contained in the succeeding narrative to be founded in fact, though clad in the guise of a novel. It is hoped, therefore, that the sigh of commiseration will not be denied to the unhappy fate of the virtuous though unfortunate Pius VI."

We are unacquainted with the origin of these slender volumes; but are persuaded, by internal evidence, that they derive their present garb either from the hand, or from the invention, of a foreigner. So far as we have learned the public and private history of the late unfortunate Roman pontiff, we are not aware of any thing in the narrative before us, that is inconsistent with facts; but the characteristic disadvantage of works like this, is the difficulty of distinguishing truth from fiction. The portrait of Pius VI. is drawn by a friendly and zealous limner; but it does not represent him as free from defects. His well-known attachment to the Countess Falconieri, is maintained to have been not only innocent, but highly conducive to their general usefulness. It was, however, certainly indecorous; and brought more reproach than credit upon them. The sudden change here described, from a violent, though incipient and unallowed passion, for another man's wife, to the most stedfast platonic friendship, in consequence of her frankness and resolution, is not easily to be conceived, nor by any means safely to be imitated. The work has not, in other respects, an immoral tendency. It assumes the form of a novel, chiefly as the history is supposed to have been related by an aged Italian Marquis, a faithful friend of the deceased pontiff, to a middle-aged French widow, mother of a family; between whom, the author, at the close of his book, forms a match of mutual esteem and convenience; rather, we suppose

suppose, than deviate so much from established custom, as to finish a novel without a marriage.

The *costume* of the Romish Church is often introduced with approbation, but not in a manner that we apprehend likely to affect the religious views even of an inexperienced reader. Each volume is embellished with an engraving; the first, descriptive of an interview of the Pope with the late King of Sweden, at Rome; the other, of one with the Spanish Ambassador, during the captivity of Pius VI. at Valence.

Art. VII. *Sequel to the English Reader*: or, Elegant Selections in Prose and Poetry: Designed to improve the highest Class of Learners, in Reading; to establish a Taste for just and accurate Composition; and to promote the Interests of Piety and Virtue. By Lindley Murray. 2d Edition, with Alterations and Additions. 12mo. pp. 400. Price 4s. Longman, &c. 1805.

MR. Murray has devoted his time and talents to purposes so peculiarly congenial with those of the ECLECTIC REVIEW, that his performances have a distinguished claim to our attention; and it will ever afford us pleasure, in concurrence with the remarkable acceptance which they have already in so many instances obtained from the public, to add our recommendation of the manner, in which he fulfils undertakings so useful and so laudable. A new impression of his celebrated English Grammar, will afford us occasion of investigating its merits, as early as circumstances admit. In the mean time, we embrace an opportunity of introducing to our readers an improved edition of the "*Sequel to his English Reader*."

The utility of any class of publications cannot positively be argued from their multiplicity; and there is none without its advantages and disadvantages, its use and its abuse. Collections of extracts from eminent works, in prose and verse, abound in the present age; and it is chiefly for the purposes of tuition, under the direction of a judicious teacher, that we think them adapted to usefulness. It is probably impracticable, to form a compilation of this kind, wholly exempt from sentiments against which youth and inexperience need tutelary caution. Erroneous principles have warped the details of our most elegant historians: and in treading the flowery paths of fiction, circumspection is never to be relaxed. *Latet anguis in herba*. Some danger is likewise obviously incurred, of forming a desultory and superficial habit of reading. The pupil must be reminded, that learning is not to be purchased by the *sample*. When guarded against the prejudices and faults of authors who have contributed towards an interesting compilation, he should be excited to a complete perusal of their most estimable writings. On these principles, we regard as a very valuable improvement, the biographical and critical

critical *Appendix*, introduced into this edition of the *Sequel to the English Reader*. It contains short, but instructive accounts, of all the authors from whose works both these selections have been formed, those excepted who are yet living. It extends to sixty-two pages.

Mr. M. observes, in a brief advertisement prefixed, that "many of the pieces in the former edition have been omitted, and others inserted which are of superior importance, or more interesting to young persons." The additional extracts are eight, including an abridgement of Lord Lyttelton's *Observations on the Conversion of St. Paul*; taken from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The rest are selected from the writings of Addison, Hawkesworth, Johnson, and Cowper.

On the whole, this compilation appears more free from objectionable passages, and better adapted to the improvement of youth, than any other of the kind which we have seen.

Art. VIII. *The Life of George Washington, &c.* Vol. 2.

THE second volume of Mr. Marshall's work commences with an account of the birth, and early employments of the hero, whose actions he records.

'GEORGE WASHINGTON, the third son of Augustine Washington, was born in Virginia, at Bridges Creek in the county of Westmorland, on the 22d of February, 1732. He was the great grandson of John Washington, a gentleman of very respectable family in the north of England, who had emigrated about the year 1657, and settled on the place where young Mr. Washington was born.

'Very early in life the cast of his genius disclosed itself. The war in which his country was then engaged against France and Spain, first kindled those latent sparks which afterwards blazed with equal splendour and advantage; and at the age of fifteen he urged so pressingly to be permitted to enter into the British navy, that the place of midshipman was obtained for him. The interference of a timid and affectionate mother suspended for a time the commencement of his military course.

'He lost his father at the age of ten years, and received what was denominated an English education; a term which excludes the acquisition of other languages than our own. As his patrimonial estate was by no means considerable, his youth was employed in useful industry: and in the practice of his profession, as a surveyor, he had an opportunity of acquiring that information respecting vacant lands, and of forming those opinions concerning their future value, which afterwards greatly contributed to the increase of his private fortune.

'It is strong evidence of the opinion entertained of his capacity, that when not more than nineteen years of age, and at a time when the militia were to be trained for actual service, he was appointed one of the adjutants-general of Virginia, with the rank of major.' pp. 1, 2, 3.

Circumstances

Circumstances soon called him to a difficult and arduous service. The plan, formed by France, to connect Canada with Louisiana, began to develop itself. Possession was taken of the intermediate country, and a line of posts was begun from the Lakes to the Ohio. The attention of Mr. Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, was attracted by these encroachments; and he deemed it his duty to demand, that the French should desist from the prosecution of their design. It was difficult to select a proper envoy for the performance of this service, as the country through which he must travel to the French forts, was then almost entirely unexplored, and inhabited only by Indians, many of whom were hostile to the English; but the difficulties and dangers of the journey, which might deter others, seem to have furnished motives to Major Washington, for accepting this hazardous service, in which he engaged with the utmost alacrity.

‘ He commenced his journey from Williamsburg the day on which he was commissioned, and arrived on the 14th of November at Willis’s Creek, then the extreme frontier settlement of the English. Guides were there engaged to conduct him over the Aleghany mountains, the passage of which, at that season of the year, began to be extremely difficult. After surmounting considerable impediments from the snow and high waters, he reached the mouth of Turtle Creek on the Monongahela, on the 22d, where he learned from an Indian trader, that the French general was dead, and that the major part of the army had retired into winter quarters. Pursuing his route, he examined the country with a military eye, and selected the forks of the Monongahela and Aleghany rivers, the place where Fort du Quesne, now Fort Pitt, was afterwards erected by the French, as an advantageous and commanding position, which it would be advisable to take possession of immediately, and to fortify.

‘ After employing a few days among the Indians in that neighbourhood, and procuring some of their chiefs, whose fidelity he took the most judicious means for securing, to accompany him, he ascended the Aleghany River, and at the mouth of French Creek found the first fort occupied by the troops of France. Proceeding farther up the creek to another fort, he was received by Monsieur le Gardeur de St. Pierre, the commanding officer on the Ohio, to whom he delivered the letter of Mr. Dinwiddie: and, having received an answer from him, returned with infinite fatigue, and much danger from the hostile Indians, to Williamsburg. The exertions made by Mr. Washington on this occasion, the perseverance with which he surmounted the difficulties of the journey, and the judgment displayed in his conduct towards the Indians, raised him very much in the public opinion, as well as in that of the lieutenant-governor. His journal, drawn up for the inspection of Mr. Dinwiddie, was published, and generally considered as strongly evincing the solidity of his judgment, and the fortitude of his mind.’ pp. 4, 5.

This sentiment is fully supported by the journal itself, which is subjoined

subjoined in a long note. We are sorry to observe, in so interesting and important a work as the present, a remarkable inattention to dates. In the above passage, the day of the month occurs, when the year had not been previously mentioned in the volume; and, from the connexion in which it stands, the reader would suppose, that Major Washington undertook this journey, when he was about nineteen years of age. But his nineteenth year was completed in February, 1751. He began his journey to the Ohio in November, 1753; and reported the result of his negociation, to the house of burgesses at Williamsburgh, on the 14th of February, 1754, when he had nearly finished his twenty-second year. See Gordon's History, Vol. 1. pp. 121, 122. The answer, which he had brought from the commandant of the French forces, being deemed unsatisfactory, the assembly of Virginia determined to authorize the governor to raise a regiment, for the protection of the frontiers; and Major Washington was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. The entire command soon devolved upon him; and in the summer of 1754, he was engaged in some rencounters with the French and Indians, in the back-settlements of Virginia, where he obtained great credit for his courage, and other military talents. At the end of the campaign, the Legislature of Virginia voted their thanks to him, and to the officers whom he commanded. In the following winter, in consequence of orders from Great Britain, which directed that all officers commissioned by the King, should take rank of those commissioned by the governors of the respective provinces, Colonel Washington resigned his regiment.

We cannot regard this circumstance as creditable to his character. Pride, however fashionable, especially among military men, is a moral defect. When it is indulged to the disadvantage of the public service, it is the reverse of true patriotism. In this instance, it was the more absurd, because the established regulation placed the provincial officers merely on the same level with those of the British Militia. The biographer speaks of his hero as "possessing too entirely the proud and punctilious feelings of a soldier, to submit to a degradation so humiliating;" but he ought to have known, that the *prima virtus* of a soldier, is submission.

‘ His eldest brother, Mr. Lawrence Washington, who had been engaged in the expedition against Carthagera, had lately died, and left him a considerable estate on the Potomack, which, in compliment to the admiral who commanded the fleet engaged in that enterprise, by whom he had been particularly noticed, he had called Mount Vernon.

‘ To this delightful spot Colonel Washington now withdrew, resolving to devote all his future attention to the avocations of private life.’ p. 37.

This resolution was not long maintained. General Braddock, informed

informed of his knowledge of the country which was to be the theatre of action, invited him to enter his family as a volunteer and aid-de-camp; which invitation Colonel W. readily accepted. He accompanied that unfortunate General, in the expedition of 1755, the disastrous termination of which is well known. Of his conduct in the action of the Monongahela, which proved fatal to General Braddock, and a great part of his troops, Mr. Marshall gives an interesting account.

‘ In a very short time after the action had commenced he was the only aid remaining alive and unwounded. On him alone devolved, in an engagement with marksmen who selected officers, and especially those on horseback, for their objects, the whole duty of carrying the orders of the commander in chief. Under these difficult circumstances he manifested that coolness, that self-possession and fearlessness of danger which ever distinguished him, and which are so necessary to the character of a consummate soldier. He had two horses killed under him, and four balls through his coat; but, to the astonishment of all, escaped unhurt, while every other officer on horseback was either killed or wounded. “ I expected every moment,” says an eye-witness, “ to see him fall.” His duty and situation exposed him to every danger. Nothing but the superintending care of Providence could have saved him from the fate of all around him.

‘ Colonel Washington was greatly disappointed and disgusted with the conduct of the regular troops on this occasion. In his letter to Lieutenant-governor Dinwiddie, giving an account of the action, he says, “ They were struck with such inconceivable panic, that nothing but confusion and disobedience of orders prevailed among them. The officers in general behaved with incomparable bravery; for which they greatly suffered, there being upwards of sixty killed and wounded—a large proportion out of what we had.” ’ pp. 42, 43.

Having formerly heard this action minutely described by persons who were engaged in it, both British and Indian, we cannot but apprehend that Col. W's. disgust at a preference in rank might have some influence on his statement. The Indians, who were not in number more than one-fifth of their opponents, refused to attack them till their chief reminded them, that in all the engagements in which he had commanded, not one Indian had been killed, and pledged his own life if one of them were lost on this occasion. On the approach of Braddock's forces to an open morass which they must cross, the Indians were distributed around it; some of them concealed by brush wood, others behind or in the trees which bordered on the Morass. The British, who entered it by a path so narrow as to prevent two men marching abreast, were injudiciously ordered to file off to the right and left, and form a line across the Morass. They had scarcely done so, before every man in the line was killed by the bullets of the Indians, who took their aim unseen. Such, however, was the intrepidity of the British soldiers, and such

‘ * Dr. Craik.’

the inadvertence of their officers, that another line was soon formed over the dead bodies of the first, the fate of which it immediately underwent. It is not surprising, that, instead of forming a third line, a panic was produced, by such havoc from an unseen enemy; and the foremost men pressing back on their followers in the path, all became confusion. The Indians then sprang from their concealment, and with their tomahawks completed the slaughter which they had commenced with their muskets; so that no more than a tenth part of Braddock's army escaped their pursuit.

Colonel W.'s conduct, in preserving this remnant of the troops, was universally extolled, and the House of Assembly gave him not only the command of a new regiment, but that also of all the forces raised in Virginia.

The distress of the frontiers, after so disastrous a defeat, was extreme, from the cruelties of the Indians, excited and aided by the French. The exertions of Colonel W. for their relief, by urging an increase of the regular forces of the Colony, do honour to his feelings as a man, and to his judgement and zeal as an officer. He continued in the service, until, in the progress of the war, the French were driven from the Ohio. The object which had induced him to remain in it being then obtained, and his health impaired, he was impelled by these, and other motives of a private nature, to withdraw from a service, which, he believed, he might now quit, without dishonour. The officers, whom he had commanded, testified their regret at parting with him, by a very affectionate address, expressive of the high opinion entertained by them, both of his military and private character. Mr. Marshall adds,

‘ This opinion was not confined to the officers of his regiment; it was common to Virginia, and had been adopted by the British officers with whom he served. The duties he performed, though not splendid, were arduous, and were executed with zeal and with judgment. The exact discipline he established in his regiment, when the temper of Virginia was extremely hostile to discipline, does credit to his military character; and the gallantry they displayed whenever called into action, manifests the spirit infused into them by their commander.

‘ Not long after his resignation he was married to the widow of Mr. Curtis, a lady to whom he had been for some time strongly attached, and who, to a large fortune and a fine person, added those amiable accomplishments which ensure domestic happiness, and fill with silent but unceasing felicity the quiet scenes of private life.’ pp. 93, 94, 95.

In this retirement the reader must now leave the principal subject of this work, while the author relates, at large, the gradual and various causes, which produced the rupture between the
American

American Colonies and Great Britain. He introduces it with the following observation.

‘ The degree of authority which might rightfully be exercised by the mother country over her colonies had never been accurately defined. In Britain it had always been asserted, that Parliament possessed the power of binding them in all cases whatsoever. In America, at different times, and in different colonies, different opinions had been entertained on this subject.’ p. 99.

In illustrating this sentiment, Mr. Marshall admits, that “ the English statute-book furnishes many instances, in which the legislative power of Parliament over the Colonies was exercised, so as to make regulations completely internal: that in the middle and southern provinces, no question respecting the supremacy of Parliament, in matters of general legislation, had ever existed;” but he asserts, that “ even these Colonies denied the right of that body, to tax them internally: while those who guided the councils of Britain, seem not to have entertained a doubt of the right of Parliament, as the supreme authority of the nation, to tax, as well as to govern the Colonies.”

‘ This total opposition of opinion, on a subject the most interesting to the human heart, was now about to produce a system of measures which tore asunder all the bonds of relationship and affection which had for ages subsisted, and planted almost inextinguishable hatred in bosoms where the warmest friendship had so long been cultivated.’ p. 104.

Of those measures, Mr. M. gives a distinct account, from the introduction of Mr. Grenville’s Act for imposing Stamp Duties in America (1765) to the Bill for shutting up the port of Boston, (1774.) We cannot follow him, through this detail of the varying claims of Britain, and the increasing spirit of resistance in America; but must restrict our attention to those parts of his work, which immediately relate to General Washington. The public are already in possession of details, by various hands, both of the political and the military measures, which terminated in the separation of our American Colonies from the Mother Country. While we mourn over the bloodshed and devastation produced by this unnatural conflict, we are thankful to that Divine Providence, by which the present flourishing condition of the United States has been effected, without the ruin so often predicted, in that event, to the British Empire; and even without any sensible damage, beyond that which is inseparable from long continued hostilities.

With the commencement of the war, the attention of the reader is recalled to the great character who is the subject of the work.

‘ From the period of his marriage, the attentions of Colonel Washington, who had retired to Mount Vernon, were for several years principally

cipally directed to the management of his estate, which had now become considerable, and which he greatly improved. He continued, however, a most respected member of the legislature of his country, in which he took an early and a decided part in the opposition made to the principle of taxation asserted by the British Parliament. He was chosen by the independent companies formed through the northern parts of Virginia, to command them; and was elected a member of the first Congress that met at Philadelphia, in which body he was very soon distinguished as the soldier of America. He was placed on all those committees whose duty it was to make arrangements for defence; and when it became necessary to appoint a commander in chief, his military character, the solidity of his judgment, the steady firmness of his temper, the dignity of his person and deportment, the confidence inspired by his patriotism and integrity, and the independence of his circumstances, combined with that policy which actuated New England, and induced a wish to engage the southern colonies cordially in a war, to designate him in the opinion of all as the person to whom the destinies of his country should be confided.

‘ He was unanimously chosen “ General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies, and all the forces now raised or to be raised by them.”

‘ When, the next day, the President communicated this appointment to him, he modestly answered, that though truly sensible of the high honour done him, yet he felt great distress, from a consciousness that his abilities and military experience might not be equal to the extensive and important trust. However, as the Congress desired it, he would enter upon the momentous duty, and exert every power he possessed in their service, and for support of the glorious cause. He begged them to accept his cordial thanks for this distinguished testimony of their approbation, and then added, “ But lest some unlucky event should happen unfavourable to my reputation, I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in the room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honoured with.”

‘ He declined all compensation for his services, and avowed an intention to keep an exact account of his expenses, which he should rely on Congress to discharge.’ pp. 298, 299, 300.

He prepared without delay to enter on the arduous services of his station. On his arrival in the American camp before Boston, the first moments were employed, in reconnoitring the position of the British army, and examining the situation and strength of the American troops. Though he found himself at the head of near 15,000 men, there existed an alarming deficiency of arms and ammunition. This was partly removed by some successful captures, made by the American privateers. But the commander-in-chief still encountered great difficulties, from the short enlistments of the troops, and the want of due subordination among them. “ He had to disband one army, and recruit another, within musket-shot of twenty old British regiments.” Under these disadvantages, General Washington continued to present a formidable front to the British troops; and, though unable

ble to adopt the active measures to which his zeal and courage prompted him, he persevered in maintaining the blockade of Boston through the winter, until, by taking possession of the heights of Dorchester, he compelled the English army to evacuate the town in March 1776. Many observations are made, in this part of the work, on the defective organization of the American army; and large extracts are given, from the letters of General Washington to Congress, on the subject of short enlistments. These display a correct judgement, and ardour in the service of his country. If they should appear tedious to a general reader, it is to be recollected, that Mr. M. wrote for his countrymen; to whom observations on military arrangements, from so high an authority as General Washington, may be of great utility: they evince also, to every nation, the importance of having a permanent force, to repel an invading enemy. In the remaining parts of this volume, the history of the war is given to the close of the year 1776. The unsuccessful invasion of Canada, in which General Montgomery fell before Quebec, is narrated at large; and the wisdom of the measure censured, as an enterprise that required means beyond those in the command of Congress, and exhausted strength which might have been more judiciously employed.* We must pass over the transactions in Virginia and Carolina during this period, the repulse of the British fleet before Fort Moultrie in its attempt to approach Charlestown, the declaration of Independence, and the circumstances which led to that decisive step, all which are distinctly related. After the evacuation of Boston, the attention of General Washington was directed to the preservation of New York, before which city the British fleet appeared, and landed the army, consisting of the troops from Boston, and a large body of Hessians, on Long Island. For this important object, the General risked the battle of Brooklyn on that Island; on account of which his conduct

* The Americans were tempted to extend their operations so widely, by the defenceless state of Quebec, and by the invitations of some disaffected inhabitants of that place, which would certainly have been opened to their troops, but for the exertions of Brigadier M^c Lean, and the influence of General Carleton. Mr. Marshall has been greatly misinformed of various circumstances attending the attack of Quebec, which he represents as incomparably more formidable than it really was. It was made with scarcely a possibility of success, as a desperate effort, when nothing else could be done. The barrier where Montgomery was killed, instead of having been abandoned (as Mr. M. asserts) by all but one or two men, was occupied, to our knowledge, by a party of militia and sailors, who waited for the silent approach of the Americans along a narrow path cut in the side of the precipice, and suffered them to come so near as to ensure the execution of grape-shot.—REV.

has been censured, as the American army suffered a severe defeat, followed in its consequences by the loss of New York. Mr. M. justifies him, on the ground, that, though "the plan of defending Long Island was attended with hazard, it was not so great as to demonstrate the propriety of relinquishing a post of so much importance, without a struggle to preserve it." The skirmish on the heights of Haerlem, the battle of the Brunx or White Plains, the capture of Fort Washington, the evacuation of Fort Lee, the weakness of the American army, the retreat of General Washington through Jersey to Philadelphia, &c. occupy the last chapter. The rapid success of Sir W. Howe, in this campaign, had reduced the American cause to a low ebb. After the conquest of Jersey, the British army went into cantonments in that province. In this calamitous state of affairs, the unyielding firmness and military genius of General Washington were displayed, in a successful and unexpected movement, which he made, on the night of December 25th, from Philadelphia to Trenton, where he completely surprised the English, and took 900 prisoners, with 6 field-pieces, and a thousand stand of small arms. This was soon followed by the defeat of three British regiments at Princeton, where Washington commanded in person, and exposed himself to the hottest fire of the enemy.

'The bold, judicious, and unexpected attacks made at Trenton and Princeton, by an enemy believed to be vanquished, had an influence on the fate of the war much more extensive in its consequences than, from a mere estimate of the killed and taken, would be supposed. They saved Philadelphia for the present winter; they recovered the state of Jersey; and, which was of still more importance, they revived the drooping spirits of America, and gave a sensible impulse to the recruiting service throughout the United States.' pp. 628, 629.

The volume closes with an account of the firmness of Congress, throughout the gloomy and trying period, which intervened, between the loss of Fort Washington and the battle of Princeton. "Unawed by the dangers which threatened them, and regardless of personal safety, they did not, for an instant, admit the idea, that peace was to be purchased by returning to their ancient colonial situation." In this crisis of distress, they renewed their resolution, "to adhere to the Independence they had declared, and the freedom of trade they had proffered to all nations." Copies of this resolution were sent to the principal courts of Europe.

Such are the contents of this volume, in which the lovers of biography and history will find a gratifying repast, and posterity an authentic record of events interesting to all mankind. As a frontispiece, is given a handsome view of Mount Vernon, the seat of General Washington.

Art. IX. *A View of Religions, in Three Parts: Part first, containing an alphabetical Compendium of the Denominations among Christians: Part second, containing a brief Account of Paganism, Mahometanism, Judaism, and Deism: Part third, containing a View of the Religions of the different Nations of the World.* By Hannah Adams. A new Edition, with Corrections and Additions. To which is prefixed, an Essay on Truth, by Andrew Fuller. 12mo. price 6s.; 8vo. fine, 9s. Button and Son. 1804.

IN this volume, the public is presented with another instance, in addition to many of late years, how far our progenitors erred in their system of female education. Their preposterous tenderness deterred the fair sex from extending their literary prospects beyond the important acquisition of writing a letter, or of perusing a few of the prettiest novels. Some who might have occasion, at times, of rising in conversation one step above the fashionable inquiries about health, weather, and visits, were permitted also, through abundant courtesy, to look at a little history or slight reading. We speak not of individual exceptions, but of the *plan* of education which very generally prevailed. Is it any matter of surprise, that on a more extensive diffusion of literature and science, those who had been so unworthily treated should feel indignant at the recollection of the degrading shackles, thus imposed upon themselves and their mothers before them? This has been the case in England, and other parts of Europe; and literary ladies have appeared to no small advantage, in liberating female education from its former confinement, in delicately exposing the follies of the great, in estimating the religion of the fashionable world, in finding the way to the youthful understanding by means of the heart, and in exalting moral and social utility above unmeaning shew. Now, it seems, America opens her prison doors, and smiles upon the genius and virtuous industry of her daughters in their pursuit of knowledge, in spite of the disgraceful maxims of the old school.

The Introduction to this volume, containing an account of the state of the world at the time of Christ's appearance upon earth, displays research, and on the whole a happy selection of authorities. The title shews how the work is divided. The *first* part is treated alphabetically, and the articles appear to be sufficiently numerous, and in general very well executed. There are, occasionally, valuable short notes inserted, and respectable appropriate authorities are produced for each distinguishing tenet; but sometimes, through inattention, these references are not correct. Some of the articles have been drawn up afresh by the present editors; of which the principal are under the terms Antinomians, Baptists, Behmenists, Calvinists, Friends or Quakers, Methodists, Moravians, Neonomians, Puritans, Sandemanians,

and Supralapsarians. The *second* division of the work gives an account of the principal distinctions not included in the alphabetical part; viz. The religion of the grand Lama, of the Mahometans, of the Jews, of Deists, and Sceptics. The *third* part treats the subject of religion in a geographical order, nearly in the form of our geographical grammars. This part appears to us the least satisfactory of the three. In proportion to the completeness of the former parts, there is of course much tautology. Some of the articles are extremely superficial; those which relate to America are the best, as might be expected; but the present editors might have easily supplied some that are miserably defective. To justify this remark, take the following account of religion in *Wales*, entire:

‘ The established religion is that of the Church of England. Some ancient families are Roman Catholics. And it is certain that the principality contains great numbers of Protestant Dissenters.’ p. 376.

The article *Ireland*, likewise, is dispatched in a few lines. With an American this might pass, but a British reader is disappointed. As the diffusion of useful knowledge is the design of such a publication, it would be no doubt gratifying to the author, and beneficial to her countrymen, to find articles interesting to the English, suitably enlarged, or drawn up anew. An Appendix concludes the volume, in which the inference is drawn, that, notwithstanding such a diversity of sentiment among Christians, all allow, “ that there is one Supreme Being of infinite perfection—that he is the object of religious worship—that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah—that there will be a resurrection—that piety and virtue will be rewarded, and impiety and vice punished.”

The Essay on Truth, prefixed to this work, demands a distinct consideration. The writer, Mr. A. Fuller, considers, What is Truth—the causes of Error—and the Reasons why Error is permitted. It is needless to give a minute analysis of the discussion; a few extracts will afford a sufficient idea of the author’s manner of treating his subject, and of the performance itself. When examining what is Truth, after giving an abridged view of what the New Testament says on the subject, Mr. F. remarks:

‘ If language have any determinate meaning, it is here plainly taught that mankind are not only sinners, but in a lost and perishing condition, without help or hope, but what arises from the free grace of God through the atonement; that he died as our substitute; that we are forgiven and accepted only for the sake of what he hath done and suffered; that in his person and work all evangelical truth concentrates; that the doctrine of salvation for the chief of sinners through his death, was so familiar in the primitive times, as to become a kind of christian proverb, or “ saying;” and that on our receiving and retaining this depends our present “ standing,” and final “ salvation.” When this doctrine is received in the true spirit

spirit of it (which it never is but by a sinner ready to perish) all those fruitless speculations which tend only to bewilder the mind, will be laid aside; just as malice, and guile, and envies, and evil-speakings, are laid aside by him who is born of God. They will fall off from the mind, like the coat of the chrysalis, of their own accord.' p. 7.

Persons of sentiments diametrically opposite to each other, hold the importance of Truth; but too often they overlook the influence that sentiments have on the temper of the mind. On the importance of those before sketched, the author observes,

'If you see men desert the principles before stated, or hold them in a corrupted sense, you may commonly perceive a change in their *spirit*. They may retain what is called character, in the eyes of the world; but the savour of godliness is departed. They may retain their zeal; but it will be confined to some little peculiarity, to the neglect of the common faith. There will be a want of that lovely *proportion* which constitutes the true beauty of holiness. A man who chews opium, or tobacco, may prefer them to the most wholesome food, and may derive from them pleasure, and even vigour for a time; but his pale countenance, and debilitated constitution, will soon bear witness to the folly of spending his money for that which is not bread.' p. 16.

It is natural to ask, since the melancholy fact cannot be disputed, and as the work to which this Essay is prefixed loudly proclaims that there are not only diversities but contradictions also among Christians, how are we to account for them, and for divisions that are daily making their appearance? Our Essayist answers:

'There is an important difference between *diversity* and *contrariety*. The former belongs to men as men, which the latter does not. One man comprehends more of truth, another less; this has a talent for discovering one part of truth, and that another: but in all this there is nothing *discordant*, any more than in a diversity of features, or in the variegated face of the earth, which abounds in divers kinds of flowers, every one of which contributes to the beauty of the whole. It is not so with respect to truth and error, which are as opposite as right and wrong. True doctrines are the plants, and false doctrines the weeds of the church. They cannot both flourish in the same mind. The one must be rooted up, or the other will be over-run, and rendered unproductive. The causes which the Scriptures assign for the corruption of Christian doctrine, are principally, if not entirely, of a *moral* nature. They represent evangelical truth as a holy doctrine, and as that which cannot be understood by an unholy mind. An unrenewed person, whatever be his education, talents, or natural temper, can never fall in with Christianity, as it is taught in the New Testament.' pp. 21, 22.

We recommend this part of the Essay as peculiarly excellent, if a plain and pointed appeal to facts that bear directly on the subject, be deemed an excellence. But why is error *permitted*? Mr. F. replies:

'The visible kingdom of Christ is a floor containing a mixture of
F f 3 wheat

wheat and chaff; and every false doctrine is a "wind," which he whose fan is in his hand, makes use of to purge it. There is a great number of characters who profess to receive the truth, on whom, notwithstanding, it never sat easily. Its holy and humbling nature galls their spirits. In such cases the mind is prepared to receive any representation of the Gospel, however fallacious, that may comport with its desires: and being thus averse to the truth, God frequently in just judgment suffers the winds of false doctrine to sweep them away.' p. 26.

From these extracts, connected with the preceding remarks, we presume that our readers will form a favourable idea of this work. We are, however, sorry to observe many typographical mistakes; particularly those in the few Greek words which occur, as these are terms of importance, and are not noticed in the table of *errata*. Such as, for instance, (p. 72,) *ομοιουστος*, for *ομοιουστος*; *ελεπονστος* for *ελεπουστος*; (p. 256,) *Βαπλιστης* for *Βαπτιστης*, &c. On the whole, though we think the volume capable of considerable improvements in a future edition, the publication in its present form is deserving of our warm recommendation.

Art. X. *Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India*. By James M'Gregor, A.M. &c. &c. 8vo. pp. 238. Price 7s. boards. Murray. 1804.

EGYPT has justly been considered as the cradle of the sciences, and as the horizon from which the rays of civilization first beamed upon the western world. At a period when Europe had not begun to emerge from the savage state, Egypt had attained a high degree of civilization, and had reached the summit of its political greatness. Hence has arisen the veneration, which we have been accustomed to feel for this ancient country, and which, added to the magnificence of its monuments, the peculiarities of its climate and population, the striking contrast afforded by a comparison of its present state of degradation with its former splendour, and the dreadful severity of several of its diseases, has called forth a portion of interest with respect to its present state, which it is not easy to gratify, and difficult to suppress.

Upon many of these subjects it was naturally to be expected, that some of the individuals employed in the late Expedition might cast additional light; and that however unfavourable the fatigue and danger of military operations might be to calm and useful observation, yet that in some instances at least the whole energies of the human mind would be called into action, and fixed upon the surrounding objects.

The work before us is the result of actual observation, conducted under circumstances such as those to which we have alluded. Placed at the head of the medical department of the Indian army, the diseases which Mr. M'Greggor has sketched were constantly before him; the sick reports were regularly transmitted

mitted to him for inspection; and the officers of the medical staff were invited to meet frequently at his apartments, to peruse the reports thus collected, to discuss those subjects which were least perfectly understood, and to communicate such additional observations as might appear to them to be worthy of communication. From a plan so judiciously formed, we naturally expect much satisfactory information relative to those dreadful diseases so frequent in Egypt, but which in this country are happily known only by name.

The work was originally drawn up in the form of a Report, for the information of the Government in India, by order of the Court of Directors; and the author informs us, that it is now published with very little either of alteration or addition.

Mr. M. has divided his work into three parts; the first comprising a Journal of the Expedition, so far at least as it is connected with the health or sickness of the troops; the second attempts "to assign the Causes of the Diseases which prevailed;" and in the third their History is given.

After a tedious voyage, the Indian Army, consisting of about 8000 men (of which about one-half were Europeans inured to the climate of the East, the other half natives of India,) landed at Kossir towards the close of May, 1801. The troops were in excellent health, and although they endured excessive fatigue in crossing the Desert, yet but few cases of sickness occurred. The heat nevertheless was intense. At Le Gita, the thermometer, in Mr. M's. tent, at three p. m. was at 114°; and, at six in the morning, stood at 69° in a well three feet deep: and the currents of dust, and the suffocating heat of the wind were so oppressive, as frequently to occasion nausea.

Early in the month of August, the Expedition reached Ghiza, and an encampment was formed on the neighbouring Island of Rhoda, which proved to be an extremely unhealthy spot. A fever made its appearance, which, although not of long continuance, and rarely fatal, yet rendered nearly one thousand men unfit for duty, in the short space of three weeks. It was here, too, that *Opthalmia* was first observed to prevail among the troops to any great extent. It was not until the army had been encamped a short time in the neighbourhood of Rosetta, that the *plague* commenced its ravages; and, while it excited the greatest alarm throughout the army, called for the most vigorous exertions on the part of the medical staff. After narrating the first cases which appeared, Mr. M'Greggor observes, that their situation now became very alarming. There were the clearest proofs that the hospital, occupied by the 88th regiment, consisting of fourteen or fifteen rooms, was thoroughly infected; but all the cases had hitherto come only from three of the rooms. Lamps, for the nitrous fumigation, were kept constantly burn-

ing, both in them, and in the observation room. A very large building was procured near Rosetta; and with all possible haste the men were removed to it.

'No man left the old hospital till all his clothes were washed; his hair was cut short, and himself bathed. On coming to the outside walls of the new hospital, every man stripped himself naked, and went into a warm bath before his reception into the new hospital. He was then provided with new clothing and bedding; the clothing brought with him was received by a non-commissioned officer, who saw it repeatedly washed and baked, after which it was received into the hospital store-room. The general range of the thermometer, in a house in Rosetta, was from 73° to 83° 50'.' p. 18.

The cases of the plague, which our author has detailed, are taken principally from the reports of those gentlemen to whose lot it fell to do duty in the pest establishments; of whom several caught the infection, and transmitted their cases to Mr. M. We shall extract that of Dr. Whyte, whose hardy experiment upon himself is well known, and whose case is highly instructive. Mr. Rice, who was then on duty at the pest-house, at El Hammed, relates it in the following words:

'Soon after he came in he rubbed some bubonic matter on the inside of his thigh. The next morning, he inoculated himself in the wrist with a lancet, with matter taken from the bubo of a sepoy. He continued in good health till the evening of the 6th, when he was attacked with rigors and other ferile symptoms. He said himself that it was the attack of an intermittent; and it bore a great resemblance to it. After sweating profusely, he was better in the morning of the 7th; but in the afternoon the shivering returned, and after it had continued thirty minutes, a severe hot stage came on, then a profuse sweating followed, but with it much affection of the head, tremor of the limbs, particularly of the upper extremities, tongue black and dry, skin hot, pulse full, hard and irregular, thirst great, prostration of strength, and anxiety. The head was the only place that he complained of; and it seemed to be the principal seat of the disease; he still persisted that the disease was not the plague; he would not allow his groin or his arm-pits to be examined, and he refused all medical assistance. He asked for a purgative which was given to him, and he requested to be bled, but this Mr. Rice thought the state of the symptoms would not justify him in doing. On the 8th, these symptoms continued, and there was some delirium; he begged to be removed from the pest-house at El Hammed, to the old pest-house at Rosetta, under the charge of the Arabs. He was removed on the morning of the 9th, and died in the afternoon of that day very delirious.' p. 113.

This case is important, not only as affording a decisive proof, were any wanting, of the infectious nature of the plague; but also as marking the length of time, during which the poison may remain in the system without producing any apparent deviation from health; and as exhibiting a fair example of the symptoms
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and progress of the disease. We cannot but lament the fatal termination of this hazardous experiment; which, although it must be condemned as unnecessary, yet certainly required a daring courage, and steady resolution worthy of a better cause, and which, if differently directed, perhaps might have benefited the human race. We must observe, however, that no general conclusion can be drawn from this solitary example. In pages 122 and 123, other instances are noticed, in one of which the disease did not appear until the tenth, and in another not until the seventeenth day, after the individuals had been separated from every source of contagion, and sent into quarantine. The progress of the disease, too, was extremely various. In the case just given, it terminated fatally on the fourth day. Many instances are mentioned, in which it terminated on or before the third day: in one (p. 131,) the patient was attacked about nine o'clock in the morning, a bubo appeared about twelve, and he died before four in the afternoon. Mr. Angle, one of the surgeons, died on the fourteenth day of his disease.

Speaking of the type, or character, of the disease, Mr. M. says,

‘The plague is seen as varied in its appearance as the different fevers described by Sydenham to prevail in different years, and under different constitutions of the air in England. Our knowledge of this fact enables us to reconcile the different or opposite accounts given of the disease, and of its treatment by different writers.

‘In the Indian army, when the disease first broke out, the cases sent from the crowded hospitals of the 61st and 88th regiments, were from the commencement attended with typhoid or low symptoms.

‘The cases from the Bengal Volunteer battalion, and from the other corps, when the army was encamped near the marshy ground of El Hammed, were all of the intermittent or remittent type.

‘The cases which occurred in the cold rainy months of December and January, had much of the inflammatory diathesis. Mr. A. Whyte remarked, that every case admitted into the hospital, at Rahamania, had the symptoms of pneumonia.

‘In the end of the season at Cairo, Ghiza, Boulac, and on crossing the isthmus of Suez, the disease wore the form of a mild continued fever.

‘The resemblance which some cases shewn, of others described, to me, bore to the West Indian fever, struck me very forcibly.’ p. 111.

It is a general opinion amongst the inhabitants of Egypt, that excessive heat, or severe cold, equally checks the progress of the contagion: an opinion, which our author thinks to be ill founded with respect to cold, as the plague raged most during the coldest months. But it should be remembered, that cold and heat are merely relative terms; and the thermometer in Egypt is never very low. Even in December, it was rarely so low as 49° ; and was sometimes as high as 70° : and in January, during which 72 new cases of plague occurred (by far the greater
number

number which appear in any of the months of which Mr. M. has given such a statement,) its average height, from the data furnished by the work, may be fairly estimated at 65° . In February, which was evidently the coldest month, the thermometer varying from 55° to 63° , only twenty-one individuals caught the infection. In March, the number again increased; and afterwards became gradually less and less, till, at length, in May, the disease ceased altogether, when the average height of the thermometer was 79° . Mr. McGregor gives it as his opinion, that, except from actual contact, there was no danger of infection. This opinion we not only think contrary to all analogy, but rendered highly doubtful from several of the cases detailed in the course of the work. Of thirteen medical gentlemen, whose duty brought them into actual contact with the sick, seven caught the infection, and four died. From the fact as here stated, we are led to conclude, that the other individuals of the medical staff, though occasionally or frequently exposed to an infected atmosphere, all escaped the contagion. But still this proves but little; and it would be unphilosophical, to attempt to draw a general inference from experience so limited and so equivocal. The case of corporal Francis, given at page 27, appears to us to be in direct opposition to such a conclusion. He is stated to have been merely on guard at the pest-house, and the day following he was taken ill.

The symptoms observed to be most constantly present, were,

1. Fever, which we have already stated to have been much varied in its type; and which in some few cases was scarcely, or not at all, perceptible.
2. Tremor of the limbs, which Mr. Price considered as more essential to the diagnosis than either pyrexia or bubo: in some instances the tremor was almost universal; more frequently it was confined to the upper extremities.
3. Affection of the head, which was sometimes phrenitis, sometimes typhomania.
4. Glandular affections: the glands most commonly affected were the femoral, next the axillary, then the parotid, and submaxillary. The rapidity with which the appearance of bubo followed the first attack of the disease, was very remarkable; in many cases, it being within four hours. In five cases, admitted by Mr. Rice on the same day, buboes appeared, in every instance, within six hours after the first sensation of illness.
5. Affections of the abdomen: often there was swelling in the region of the liver, and pain was experienced upon pressure. In some instances, the abdomen appeared like a mass of knots. Anxiety, nausea, and vomiting, were frequent.—Costiveness was nearly a constant, and always an obstinate symptom; and when the bowels were acted upon by calomel, the fæces were generally dark-coloured, and mingled with bile.
6. About the middle of the season, petechiæ, vibices, maculæ, and carbuncles

buncles were frequent. 7. The eye had often a particular look of horror, and was at first watery, then blood-shot, and at last yellow. 8. The pulse varied a good deal with the season. In general it was small, and frequent; and often, when it was not perceptible at the wrist, the carotids could be felt beating at the rate of 130 or 140 pulsations in a minute. 9. The tongue was universally white at the edges, except when the fever assumed the typhoid form: it was then black, and furred in the centre. 10. The skin was unusually dry; and it was extremely difficult to excite perspiration. In general, the patients could not bear exertion, and the least motion produced syncope or death.

The formation of any satisfactory prognosis was extremely difficult; and it sometimes happened, that even

‘They who had for some time been convalescent, suddenly complained that they felt giddy, and expired. When the patient was from the beginning comatose, the case terminated fatally. Several cases in the beginning of the season, particularly the natives of India, could never be roused. The typhomania was a more fatal delirium than the inflammatory species.’

On the first appearance of the disease, various modes of treatment were tried, but with little success.

‘Dr. Whyte used the lancet very freely, but every one of his patients died. Dr. Buchan was in the habit occasionally of having recourse to it: and in the first season he said, that he had met with several cases where bleeding was of the greatest service. In the beginning of the season, Mr. Price bled one patient. The blood appeared very dark and dissolved; this patient died, and Mr. Price never repeated the operation.’ p. 140.

More extended experience, however, at length inspired confidence, and enabled them to triumph, in some measure, over this dreadful malady: even the dejected natives of India, who at first viewed the pest-house with horror, took courage, and often volunteered their services in these establishments.

The plan of treatment finally adopted, as the most beneficial, was the following. The *primæ viæ* were first cleared by calomel; for, in general, there was no time for the exhibition of emetics: and it was usually found, that, if the calomel operated briskly, the head was relieved, and the skin became soft. The next object was to produce ptyalism and perspiration.

‘At first calomel was used only as a purgative, but at last the use of this remedy was carried farther. The reports were, that upon the mouth becoming sore, the skin became softer, the pulse more regular, the eye more clear, the tongue more moist, and that the thirst with the affection of the head and the abdomen entirely disappeared. The evacuations, too, were copious, and approached more nearly to the natural colour. The gums, however, were generally observed to be remarkably obstinate and insensible to the effects of mercury; and those cases in which ptyalism could not be induced, for the most part terminated fatally. In

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one of his letters, Mr. Price observes, "calomel affected the gums of all my patients who survived." Nitric acid was found to be a valuable auxiliary, but unfortunately the stock was too small to admit its extensive application. On three patients whose gums were not easily affected by mercury, Mr. Price tried the nitric acid bath; its effects he reports were "wonderful, it produced ptyalism in all the three: but the cold has regularly induced rigors, and severe attacks of fever." The nitric, citric, and acetous acids were used internally with good effect. "The last indication was to obviate the debility which appeared always to be very great. With this view, bark, wine, and opium were very largely given, and at a certain stage the cold bath." ' p. 138.

We are surprised, that a full trial was not given to the plan of cold affusion; which has been found so highly beneficial in the low fever of this country, and from the use of which our author informs us that he has seen great advantage in the yellow fever. We regret, too, that we have no accurate information given upon the temperature of the skin in plague, in any part of the work.

In checking the progress of the contagion, almost every thing was done by the judicious regulations issued by General Baird. For these we must refer to the work itself; and we most earnestly recommend them to the attention of every commanding officer, whose duty it may be to watch over the welfare of men placed in so perilous a situation. In the hospitals, the nitrous fumigation was constantly kept up, and with the best effect. Fumigation with muriatic acid was found to be less advantageous, as it could not be kept up so constantly in those rooms, where the sick were confined to their beds.

The next disease which our author describes, is the Ophthalmia; a dreadful malady, to which not only the people, but even the dogs and the camels, of Egypt, are subject. In the Indian Army, it was more frequent and more violent, in the European, than in the native Indian corps. Many of the medical gentlemen who witnessed its ravages, considered it as contagious; an opinion, which, however singular it may appear, is by no means destitute of support. The disease, for example, scarcely appeared among the troops till they reached Ghiza, where an Ophthalmia hospital had been formerly established, and where the 89th regiment was stationed. It was in some instances confined not only to particular regiments, but even to particular companies or tents. It prevailed on board the fleet in Aboukir bay, at the same time that it was very frequent on shore; and several cases made their appearance after the troops had sailed from Suez. It rarely occurred amongst the officers; but one, who previous to his entering into the army had studied medicine, and who humanely offered his aid, when the disease prevailed very much in the regiment to which he belonged, suffered very severely from it, and

and eventually lost the sight of one eye. Mr. Bellars, too, who joined the same regiment at Ghiza, was attacked with it, and did not recover for many months. The natives of Egypt, however, are impressed with a conviction, that it is brought on by sleeping exposed to the night air.

After observing that the disease was generally referable to one or other of the two species described by Cullen, or to a third, which is frequent in India, and is considered as symptomatic of disease in the biliary secretion, our author give the following excellent description of it.

‘ The appearance which the disease put on, particularly the two first species of it, was nearly what we have seen in other parts of the world; except that the symptoms advanced with alarming rapidity to the highest inflammatory stages. In most cases, the attack was sudden, and very generally at night. Speedily the patient complained of a burning heat of the eye-ball, or of a sensation of needles being passed through the eye. There was a considerable swelling of the ball of the eye, of the eye-lids, and sometimes of the neighbouring parts. Almost always there was a copious flow of tears, which felt hot and scalding, and as they flowed excoriated the face down. Very frequently there was a racking head-ach and general fever. Oedema of the eye-lids was frequently met with in the early stage of the disease, and inversion of the cilia in the last stages. The disease very often continued two or three months: after it had continued sometime the general health became much impaired. It often terminated in diarrhæa, or dysentery, and sometimes the patient became hectic.’ p. 150.

‘ The practice which appeared to be by far the most successful was the following. For the first twenty-four or thirty-six hours the eyes of every patient were carefully syringed with tepid water which had been filtered carefully. The syringing was performed from three to six times in the day, the light was carefully excluded, the patient kept cool, and every other part of the antiphlogistic regimen strictly enforced. After the above period, a weak solution of sugar of lead, or of camphor, or vitriolated zinc, was applied. When the pain was much complained of, a solution of opium was added to the collyrium: opium was applied in a cataplasm; or two or three drops of laudanum were let fall into the eye. If there was much swelling, a saturnine poultice, or the coagulum aluminosum was applied to the eyes. I observed, that blistering a large surface, and as near as possible to the seat of the pain, if kept discharging for some time, always afforded great relief. To remove the fever and to alleviate the pain, we often gave opium internally in a considerable quantity, and with great advantage. Setons in the neck, and the free use of bark, appeared to be of the greatest service when the disease was of long standing.’ p. 153.

Dr. Whyte was very successful in *preventing* this disease, by making those under his charge wash their eyes, frequently during the day, with cold water. In consequence of the adoption of this practice, the sailors of the transports, amounting to about
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one thousand, were remarkably free from ophthalmia, while it was raging, with great violence, both in the army and navy.

We have been naturally led, by the importance of the subject, to give so ample an account of the Plague and Ophthalmia, that we are under the necessity of passing over the remaining chapters more hastily than we could wish. With regard to the Remittent Fever of Bengal, we have several very curious and interesting facts. Typhus fever, we are told, is never seen in India; and if a solitary case of it happen to reach that country, the contagion never spreads: and at page 169, we have a singular instance given, of the effects of mercury, in securing a whole ship's crew from the Batavian Fever; by which the captain, in every preceding visit, had lost many of his men. During the voyage, he gave each man a few grains of the common mercurial pill daily; and by the time they reached the Island, their mouths were all gently affected. During the whole voyage, he lost not a man.

In the chapter upon Hepatites, the author has given some very valuable practical observations. The history of the *Dranunculus*, or Guinea Worm, is clear and distinct; and several interesting cases of Tetanus are given, which were successfully treated by the warm bath, and mercurial friction applied all over the body. Mr. M. has added a chapter upon the Yellow Fever; in which he points out several instances of similarity between it and the plague; and he afterwards exhibits them in a tabular form. A table, presenting a complete view of the deaths and diseases in the army during the expedition, concludes the work.

We cannot close our account of this interesting volume, without earnestly recommending it to those of our readers, whom laudable curiosity, or the higher obligations of duty, may direct to the study of medical science. Individuals, whose pursuits lead them to regions where life and health are exposed to dangers, which the most vigorous constitution cannot always resist, nor the most vigilant caution always evade, may derive from this work the most valuable practical information, founded, not upon vague hypothesis, but upon the solid basis of extensive experience and accurate observation. To the public at large, it teaches this important truth, that the diffusion of even the most pestilential of diseases may be checked, by judicious regulations rigorously enforced; and that, though the generation of contagion cannot be prevented, yet the poison itself may at least be rendered mild, if not absolutely innocuous.

Art. XI. *Architectural Sketches*, for Cottages, Rural Dwellings, and Villas, in the Grecian, Gothic, and Fancy Styles, with Plans; suitable to persons of genteel Life and moderate Fortune. Preceded by some Observations on Scenery and Character proper for Picturesque Buildings. By R. Lugar, Architect and Land Surveyor. Elegantly Engraved on 38 Plates. Royal 4to. price 1l. 11s. 6d. plain; 2l. 12s. 6d. coloured. J. Taylor. 1805.

NATURAL wants are few and simple; but artificial wants are numerous and complicated. The science of architecture is engaged in ministring to the occasions of mankind, under both descriptions; and prides itself on its ability to produce what shall subserve the purposes either of the peasant or of the peer, of the labourer or of the lord of the soil. It has been applied to distinguish degrees of property and of rank, and has exhibited the variety of tastes and opinions, of fancies and fashions, which have aspired to the character of elegance, and have been successively proposed as the *ne plus ultra* of improvement.

Hence arises the utility of works like the present: they exemplify the efforts of professional ingenuity to improve the enjoyments of life; and to combine as many conveniences with as few inconveniences, as circumstances permit. Accommodation should always occupy the first place in designs of this nature. After the inhabitants have been as well taken care of, by internal arrangement, as can be reasonably expected, then let spectators be gratified, and regard be had to external appearance.

Mr. Lugar has attended to those principles which are more important, though less productive of effect, than others which usually are most noticed and applauded by casual observers. We meet with many remarks in this work, which are entitled to attention, though suggested with conciseness, and in a style that will not bear the severity of criticism. We present some of them to our readers.

‘ In composing architectural designs for dwellings it is not necessary the artist should be trammelled by the cold rules of the school; some scope must be allowed to taste and fancy; yet he must compose with discrimination, and form a whole appropriate to the locality or situation, to the circumstances and to the wishes of his employer: and if he vary from accepted rules, his judgment must select and so unite the parts, that each may be adapted to its place, and the whole bear a just correspondence, without which, distraction will ensue, and instead of a tasteful combination, he will produce an heterogeneous and unmeaning mass, a mere jumble of incongruities: taste is said to consist in the power of judging.

‘ An architect, to design with propriety, must, to a good taste, unite a thorough knowledge of perspective, an accurate conception of the effects

effects to be produced by light and shadow, with an ample portion of practical knowledge;... for, if taste be owing in part to nature, it is owing to education and culture still more.' pp. 3, 4.

'The materials for building cottages must of course generally be such as the neighbourhood produces; but the colour, if not agreeable, may be a little subject to the interference of art; and accordingly I recommend in such cases a wash composed of lime, with some ochre and a little black; this will subdue all to an agreeable quiet tint, whether the building be of clay, brick, or other material.' p. 6.

'I shall here beg leave to introduce a few observations on a branch of the subject now under consideration, and which has undergone much discussion by some late authors of celebrity, on the subject of the picturesque, who have strongly urged the great delight they have felt on viewing a cottage or building, the walls of which are thickly covered with ivy, and strongly marked with weather stains. If the thatch be ruined, and partly fallen in, the subject will the nearer approach to beautiful! Shall such be patterns to build from? Certainly not!—These are objects, I grant, notwithstanding their offensive ruin and dampness, highly gratifying to the painter's eye; for here is variety of broken forms, great play of light and shadow, with a pleasing depth of tone of colouring, and such are peculiarly suited, from the hand of a master, to form enchanting subjects on canvas. And I trust the philanthropy of these gentlemen intended to urge this argument no farther, than to give instances of pleasing subjects for a painter's use and study. They must be well aware, that for the habitation of man the walls should be upright and clean, the thatch strong and even, the garden with its paling in good order, and the threshold neat; these are the true characteristics of the habitation of civilized man, and of the peasant's cot; and such will most certainly claim our highest praise. I shall conclude these observations by wishing to establish, as maxims proper for cottages, cleanliness and dryness, in opposition to neglect and ruin; as objects of more real satisfaction than can be afforded by moss-grown houses and mutilated walls. . . Lodges should be in due character with the house, and mark its style distinctly. A more flagrant error can scarcely be committed, than to give the lodge a character opposite to that of the house. If the house be Gothic, make the lodge Gothic also: and if Grecian, then let the lodge be Grecian.' pp. 7, 10.

'The next class of Building to be considered may properly be denominated the cottage ornee, or gentleman's cot. These should possess particular neatness, without studied uniformity. . . Deep recesses and bold projections are great assistants, while the play of light and shadow, which they produce, heighten a brilliant and pleasing effect: but, as before noticed, nothing should appear without its use, otherwise what was intended to embellish will only serve to encumber.' pp. 10, 11.

'A taste for the Gothic style of architecture having of late become very prevalent, I am induced to make some observations on the true style or character applicable to houses of this description, which may properly be called the *ancient English style of building*. Many examples existing in our country of this style and character afford variety of specimens suitable to modern dwellings, and best in character, when a building of the kind called House-gothic is intended to be constructed.

If such examples were duly consulted, I think we should see fewer specimens of incorrect taste and incongruous combinations than too frequently meet the eye in many buildings ornamented with high pointed arches, pinnacles, enriched tracery-work, and other features of the florid and elegant church-gothic, but which, as far as examples go to form a style, are inapplicable to dwellings. This ancient style of building has been very judiciously divided into three classes or characters, viz. the Castle Gothic, the Church Gothic, and the House Gothic. The flat-headed window, with a moulding over it, the porch and the buttress are the chief requisites which constitute the true house gothic: these are in opposition to the newborn gothic, and pointed windows, which we so frequently see adopted in modern cottages and dwelling houses. . . The false Gothic attempts of our modern villas offend as much by their littleness as by the general incorrectness of detail.' pp. 13, 14.

'The Villa should at once declare itself to be the residence of the gentleman. Exact proportion and regularity of parts must here be obvious, and all deviation from uniformity must as carefully be avoided, as it may be sought for in the picturesque cottage. . Colonnades and porticos, are misapplied, and take off that lightness which should ever distinguish a villa.' p. 15.

'The exterior of a Villa should be rough cast, stucco, or stone; for an outside of brick alone can never give the harmony, delicacy, and simply ornamental appearance which constitute the true characters of the villa.' p. 16.

In the series of plates which forms the main body of this work, the author begins with cottages, and proceeds to the ornamented villa. His designs for double cottages are pleasing; and though we are advocates for symmetry, and think it the very dictate of nature, yet we shall not censure with harshness those modest deviations from its rules, which, like some adopted by this artist, are skilfully appropriated to the purpose and the situation. We own, however, his first design of a Lodge does not please us, because it is too much broken: nor can we approve of building ruins to "contain rooms enough for a *numerous and respectable family*, together with a chaise-house and stable, connected with a gateway;" notwithstanding, "the idea to be conveyed was an abbey mutilated, and to shew the cottage as if dressed out of the remains." plates vii. viii.

In plates xxxi. xxxii. the idea is taken from some of the buildings represented in Mr. Daniell's Views in India. We do not think that such massive appearances agree with our principles of ornamental gardening: they fail in transporting the beholder to India, while they banish him from Britain. The pavilion, or summer-house, plate xxxvi., which represents a Turkish Mosque and Minaret, is not equally liable to this objection. A villa, or a mansion, should not appear to belong to another part of the globe; but the lighter kinds of buildings may plead for a greater freedom of fancy, and a whimsical prettiness of idea in them is not unpleasing.

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We have considered the plans given in this work, with attention, and think them entitled to no small share of praise. The author's design appears to have been the production of novelty; and he has not failed in his attempt.

ROMAN CATHOLIC QUESTION.

Though the Petition presented to Parliament by the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, which we noticed in our last Number, has, in the interim, undergone a full, temperate, and able discussion in both Houses, and has been rejected by large majorities; yet, as the subject is, in every view, of great importance, and may possibly be hereafter brought again into public notice, we think it incumbent on us, to supply our readers with all the information respecting it that our limits admit: for this purpose we shall present them with a view of the principal pamphlets which have been published, this year and the preceding, relative to a question so interesting. On account of their number, we shall reduce them to two classes, one of which may be regarded as Introductory, the other as directly referring to the Petition itself.

Art. XII. *Reflections on the Policy and Justice of an immediate and general Emancipation of the Roman Catholics of Great Britain and Ireland.* By the late Lord Petre. To which are added some Strictures on the same Subject, by the Editor, &c. 8vo. pp. 142. Price 3s. 6d. Booker. 1804.

Art. XIII. *Correspondence between the Right Hon. Lord Redesdale, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Fingall, &c.; and the Narrative of the Rev. P. O'Neil, &c.* 2d Edition. 8vo. pp. 52. Price 1s. 6d. Ginger. 1804.

Art. XIV. *Observations on the late and present State of Ireland; in Considerations on the Correspondence of Lords Redesdale and Fingall; and on the Remonstrance of the Rev. P. O'Neil.* 8vo. pp. 100. Price 2s. 6d. Stockdale. 1805.

Art. XV. *Observations and Reflections on the State of Ireland, &c.* By R. S. Tighe, Esq. 8vo. pp. 84. Price 2s. Hatchard. 1804.

Art. XVI. *Considerations on the late and present State of Ireland, in which Catholic Emancipation is fully discussed; in Refutation of Observations and Reflections thereon, by R. S. Tighe, Esq.* 8vo. pp. 60. Price 2s. 1805.

Art. XVII. *Catholic Emancipation*, addressed to the Lords and Commons of the British Parliament. By Ridley Crammer. 8vo. pp. 60. Price 1s. Hazard. Bath 1805.

Art. XVIII. *Catholic Emancipation.* 8vo. pp. 58. Price 1. 6d. Stockdale. 1805.

Art. XIX. *Considerations upon the Necessity of discussing the State of the Irish Catholics in the ensuing Session of Parliament.* By James Mason, Esq. 8vo. pp. 52. Price 1s. 6d. Longman, &c. 1804.

Art.

Art. XX. *Multum in Parvo*. A Letter from Sheelagh to John Bull on Irish Affairs. 8vo. pp. 32. Price 1s. Hatchard. 1805.

IN the *first* of these pamphlets, (Art. XII.) the author of which died four years since, we have the sentiments of a high-spirited English Catholic Nobleman, of very respectable character, on the restrictions to which persons of his communion, throughout the United Kingdom, are in common subjected. Every candid allowance must be made for the natural feelings of an individual so situated; while nothing but the intrinsic solidity of the pleas that are advanced, can be admitted in favour of the cause which he sustained. His Lordship states, fairly and clearly, the advantages which his brethren in Ireland enjoy, and the disadvantages under which the higher classes of them remain; and, by doing so, he implicitly demonstrates the absurdity of affixing to their relief from these disadvantages, the title of *Emancipation*. All things considered, we think the term *Gratification* would be much more apposite. The proper import, indeed, of a word which recurs so frequently as to prove that it is a favourite with the advocates of the Catholic Question, is in truth by no means propitious to their success: it strictly signifies, the renunciation of one's own right in favour of another; and is equally applicable to the act of selling oneself to be a slave, as to that of giving liberty to one who belongs to us. Lord P. endeavours to demonstrate, that a concession of the remaining claims would be attended with no important consequences, on account of the very few who could avail themselves of advantages thus acquired. He does not include their admission to offices in Corporations; but as the eligibility to places of the highest importance in Government, would doubtless afford little satisfaction, if some persons were not appointed to fill them, this part of his Lordship's argument cannot be received without hesitation, by any one who regards a Protestant Government as indispensable to the welfare of this country.

That branch of Lord P.'s performance, which distinguishes it chiefly from other publications before us, is his investigation of the meaning of the Coronation Oath. We think that he has used an indelicate freedom, in this part of his discussion. The three clauses, however, of that engagement (relative to the political, judicial, and ecclesiastical branches of Government) seem to us precisely on an equal footing. They imply an engagement to maintain the spirit of our excellent constitution, as much in one department as in another, and in a legislative as in an executive capacity: without restricting the Sovereign from admitting such changes, in any of them, as are recommended by Parliament; if he conscientiously regard them as inoffensive to the welfare of the realm. Hence, there is no actual incon-

sistency in granting to Roman Catholics, or other Non-Conformists, every indulgence that is judged compatible with the principles of the British Constitution; and in refusing such farther concessions, as are apprehended to be hazardous to the State.

The additions by the Editor, Mr. M'Carthy, might have been excluded, with advantage to the cause which he espouses; and his abuse of Mr. Pitt, and his friends, who gave the most unequivocal proofs of their good will to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, appears to us in no other light than that of flagrant ingratitude.

The purport of the *Correspondence* between Lord Redesdale and Lord Fingal, (Art. XIII.) has been so widely circulated by the public prints, that we need not enlarge on the subject. The benevolence of Lord R's. motives in commencing that correspondence, and the general respectability of Lord F's. character, we apprehend to be alike indisputable. We regard, however, the *publication* of that correspondence, by whatever means, as pernicious and inexcusable. The doctrine of exclusive salvation, on which it turns, appears to us to be the offspring of ignorance and bigotry; but we cannot connect with it the political evils, which Lord R. ascribes to that notion. There is probably no party of Christians, in which individuals may not be found, sufficiently uninformed to imagine that salvation is limited to their own communion; yet we are confident, that most of these would dread to injure, in the slightest degree, those whom they exclude from the hope of future happiness.

The author of the "Considerations" on this Correspondence, (Art. XIV.) cites numerous facts, as arguments of the danger that would be incurred, by farther accessions to the influence already possessed by the Roman Catholics in Ireland. The tenor of this detail must be lamented, even by those who admit the inference; and if the recitation of past crimes be requisite to excite due caution, we fear that it will also have the effect of protracting and exasperating mutual enmity. Elucidation is the only recommendation of this pamphlet: it is badly arranged, and ill written.

Mr. Tighe, author of the *fourth* pamphlet on our list, (Art. XV.) is an Irish Protestant Gentleman, who, after twenty years absence from his country, returned to it, at the period of the Union, professedly to avail himself of that event for the most patriotic purposes. The disposition, which he manifests as a writer, accords with a conduct so benevolent; but his arguments, for the complete Gratification of his fellow-citizens, would have been more forcible, had they been supported by well-grounded appeals to matter of fact, instead of the respectable opinions
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which he cites. He justly regrets the appearance of the preceding Correspondence, and respectfully controverts Lord Redesdale's arguments.

Mr. T. is more rudely assailed by his anonymous "*Refuter*," (Art. XVI.) who goes over the ground taken in the Considerations on the Correspondence referred to, but in a more masterly style. He attributes Mr. T.'s view of Irish affairs to "radical ignorance" of the subject, which is accounted for by his long absence from the scene of so many unhappy events; and imputes that gentleman's zeal for the Gratification of the Catholics, to his desire of popularity among them, as a Candidate for a seat in Parliament. Granting, however, that a residence in Ireland for twenty years preceding the Union, might have produced some difference in Mr. T's. views and feelings; he must, since that time, have had opportunity to judge of the present disposition of the inhabitants: and a gentleman, who comes forward as a public character, has claim to greater credit, than an anonymous writer, who may possibly never have been in Ireland. The facts, nevertheless, which this writer adduces, speak but too loudly: not that the former crimes of any religious party are justly to be charged on the body at large, if their recent conduct be unimpeachable; but such a plea cannot, we fear, be substantiated in the present instance.

Of the *two* pamphlets entitled, "*Catholic Emancipation*," (Arts. XVII., XVIII) that which has the signature of "*Ridley Cranmer*" (we suppose a *Nom de Guerre*) may be dismissed with short notice; as it is merely a compilation from other writers on the subject, most of whom are indicated only by the initials of their names. The second Tract has more originality; and, being more distinctly arranged than any of the preceding, merits an analysis. It is divided into four sections; the first of which defines what is intended by Catholic Emancipation, to the extent of the petitioners' claims. The anonymous author quotes at large one of the clauses of 33 George III., which must be repealed, if their request should be granted; but omits the clause relating to corporate towns, in this part of his work, and refers to it elsewhere, in a note only. In his second section, he maintains the "impossibility that Roman Catholics and Protestants can agree together in administering political power," from a historical view of the English and Irish Parliaments, under Queen Mary, James I., Charles I., and James II. In section 3, he examines the "present tenets of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and of the great body of the Roman Catholics of England and Ireland," under the heads of—blind Obedience to the Church, Exclusive Salvation, and the Supremacy of the Pope. This order is obviously not very logical; and the whole is considered as subordinate to a spirit of *proselytism*, to which, only the se-

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cond doctrine specified directly refers. Any sect, however, may manifest a zeal for propagating its own opinions, independently of all these doctrines; and no sect of Christians has ever displayed equal zeal for this purpose, to that which distinguished the Primitive Church, before it was unhappily divided into parties. Instead of imputing such zeal, as a reproach, to Roman Catholics, we think that Protestants should take shame to themselves, for being less eager and diligent in promoting what they esteem a purer religion. In his fourth section, the author argues, that Catholic Emancipation will produce Catholic Ascendancy in Ireland; and we think his reasoning on this subject well deserves the serious attention of every person, who is concerned in the event.

Mr. Mason, in Art. XIX., takes the opposite side of the question. We have placed his publication later than in the order of its date, because it relates more immediately to a parliamentary discussion, than the subjects of the preceding articles. He pleads earnestly for the entire satisfaction of all classes of Roman Catholics in Ireland; and argues, that, even if this cannot be accomplished, still the discussion of their claims in Parliament will produce a good effect. The latter result we rather wish, than hope for. Mr. M. seems to write more from feelings of compassion (and who *can* withhold them? who *would* repress them?), than from a comprehensive view of the subject in all its bearings. We think that many of his reasonings are superseded by the pieces which we have reviewed; but they were not published when he wrote. He concurs with the Editor of Lord Petre's work, in renouncing all obligation to Mr. Pitt; and committing the cause for which he pleads, into the hands of Parliamentary Opposition.

Not so, the *last* writer of this class, in Art. XX. Sheelagh, as the Genius of Ireland, in a card to both Houses of Legislature, presents "her earnest request, in which she is most cordially joined by all her sons, who have common sense, and love their country, themselves, and posterity, that the Catholic Question be *not* introduced in these critical times, as a subject of parliamentary discussion, *unless* it shall appear there, at the instance of the crown, and under the protection of his Majesty." For this request, we give no small credit to Sheelagh, and her amanuensis, who signs himself "James Foulis, *not* a Roman Catholic;" although, in other respects, their performance disappoints the expectations excited by the title page, for in no sense does it contain *much*, nor tend to enliven the gloom of controversy.—We shall rejoice to find her offspring justifying the profession which we have quoted, though the result of the application recently made to Parliament in direct contradiction of it, has been unsuccessful; being confident, that the best interests of
Ireland

Ireland may be most securely entrusted to that Sovereign, whose reign exhibits a series of benevolent attentions to her prosperity.

In proceeding to that class of publications on this subject, which have an immediate reference to the Petition, as it has been presented to both Houses of Parliament, we begin with a pamphlet which combines this object with a reply to the only work on the Catholic Question reviewed in our last.*

Art. XXI. *A Letter, &c. containing Strictures on a Pamphlet entitled, "Thoughts on the Protestant Ascendancy in Ireland;" with some Facts and Observations calculated to throw a Light on the Catholic Question.* 8vo. pp. 104. Price 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1805.

THE author of this letter is himself alarmed, and writes in a manner that tends to alarm his readers, at the measures which the Roman Catholics are using to obtain their wishes. He considers the obtrusion of the Petition at this crisis, as a devise of persons who wish to rekindle the flames of civil discord; but, whether his censure of some of the petitioners and delegates be well or ill founded, we cannot conceive that the loyal noblemen at their head would knowingly engage in a measure of such fatal tendency. The writer, indeed, candidly acknowledges, that he should mistrust himself, if, under his present impressions, he were called to decide on the question; and rationally hopes, that the great majority in both Houses will deliberate on it calmly and dispassionately. He controverts, we think successfully, the historical statements which are mentioned, p. 372;

* Of the account quoted, p. 375, from that work, of the present circumstances of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Ministers in Ireland, we are enabled to give the following explanation and correction. The Presbyterian Ministers being connected with the Kirk of Scotland, and having been originally invited by Parliamentary authority to assist in colonizing the Northern counties of Ireland, then greatly depopulated in consequence of Tyrone's rebellion, always received some support from Government; which was augmented, two years since, to salaries of 100l. 75l. and 50l. Irish, appropriated to 186 Ministers, who are distributed into three classes of equal numbers. No Seceding Presbyterian, nor any other description of Dissenting Ministers, shares in this bounty.

Instead of 100 Roman Catholic Bishops, there are not more than 27, beside 4 Archbishops, and the Warden of Galway who exercises episcopal jurisdiction. We are uncertain whether this number be not smaller, in consequence of uniting two bishoprics under the same diocesan, as in the Established Church, to which the titular hierarchy is generally similar.

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and shews that the enmity of the native Irish against our countrymen within the pale, was far from being aggravated by the Reformation. It appears, on the contrary, that the *Irish* Lords readily admitted the supremacy of Henry VIII., and utterly renounced the Pope's jurisdiction; while few of the English settlers so cordially adopted the Reformation; and that the subscribers to the Petition are mostly of English descent. He appeals to the Encyclical letter of the Pope's Vicars Apostolic in England, in opposition to the assertion of the Petitioners that their renunciation of the most obnoxious tenets is dictated by the religion which they profess. He endeavours to vindicate the annual celebration of King William's victories in Ireland; but, of course, does not demonstrate that custom to have a conciliatory tendency. It is much more easy for him to prove, that the rebellion in 1798 did not originate in the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, but was merely accelerated by that measure. He accuses the late Mr. Burke of having stirred up insurrection in Ireland, while denouncing Jacobinism in England; a paradox which admits of no solution that we can conceive, except from a bias to the Roman Catholic Religion. He imputes the recent Petition to measures taken by the Opposition in Parliament, for private purposes. We omit to notice those remarks in this pamphlet, which occurred to us in reviewing that, which he principally controverts. He likewise frequently adverts to publications of Mr. McKenna, which have not come under our notice.

Art. XXII. *A serious Examination of the Roman Catholic Claims*, as set forth in the Petition now pending before Parliament. By the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, Rector of Neunton Longville. 8vo. pp. 66. Price 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, Hatchard. 1805.

OUR readers may have observed a circumstance, that seems to favour the cause of the petitioners. Most of the publications in their behalf are avowed by the authors; while their opponents have usually concealed their names. We are glad at length to find an exception to this remark, in a pamphlet that recommends itself by considerable force of argument. Instead, however, of detailing reasons which have mostly been already noticed under different forms, we subjoin the author's recapitulation of his objections to the purport of the Petition, pp. 57, 58.

‘ I say then, That the Roman Catholics ought not to be admitted to any share in the Government, because they cannot swear compleat and full allegiance to the King.

‘ That to one part of the constitution they are, and must be decidedly hostile, because, according to their principles, it is an usurpation upon a power, whose authority they own and submit to.

‘ That this power is a foreign power, and one that has ever been particularly

ticularly active in the maintenance, or recovery of the rights which it claims, however extravagant or ill-founded.

‘ That the inference which is naturally to be drawn against the policy of trusting the Roman Catholics with any share in the government, from this substruction of their allegiance, and their obedience to a foreign potentate, is confirmed by long and uniform experience, and even by the most recent events.

‘ That the most dangerous and extravagant pretensions of the Romish church have always been acted upon by the Popes, and are not to this day disclaimed ; and that by their ministers in Ireland they are at this hour, as far as we are enabled to judge, maintained in their full extent.

‘ That it would be both nugatory and incongruent to refuse to the Sovereign himself, the liberty of professing the Romish religion, or even of marrying a Papist, and yet to allow him the choice, or expose him to the hazard, of being advised, and of doing every act of Government through the medium of Popish ministers and counsellors.

‘ That, therefore, the prayer of the Petition involves in its consequences, the repeal of the act of settlement.’ pp. 57, 58.

Artt. XXIII. *Observations on the Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and its dangerous Tendency to all Parties.* By a Friend to the Constitution in Church and State. 8vo. pp. 38. Price 1s. 6d. Stockdale. 1805.

THIS anonymous writer falls into an error, which has been avoided by most opponents to the Petition: he confounds those doctrine, which are regarded as politically dangerous, with those, which, however absurd they must appear to Protestants, have no relation to politics; and adduces the belief of seven sacraments, transubstantiation, purgatory, praying to saints, and worshipping images, as arguments against the admission of Roman Catholics to offices under government. He seems not to have considered the nature of that religious liberty, which constitutes a principal excellence of the British Constitution. Its real friends will carefully distinguish, between restrictions that may be necessary for the security of the state, and the application of civil authority to the suppression of religious errors. At the close, the author declines adding “ more on the subject, leaving it to be discussed by more able heads;” and we only regret that this thought had not earlier occurred to him.

Art. XXIV. *The Roman Catholic Petition unsanctioned; therefore an unsafe and unconstitutional Ground of Emancipation.* 8vo. pp. 54. Price 1s. 6d. Murray. 1805.

MANY of the preceding writers have reiterated the same arguments, by attempting to collect all that could be opposed to the petitioners: the present author more judiciously limits

mits his attention to one branch of those arguments; such as tend to demonstrate, that the theological allegations of the Petition are unsanctioned by the distinguishing and invariable tenets of the Church of Rome. It is, unhappily, not difficult for him to demonstrate, from the decrees of various Councils, and numerous Popes, and from authentic historical Documents, that to excommunicate Kings, to dissolve the allegiance of subjects, and to annul oaths made with heretics, are established principles of Popery, that have very frequently been carried into practice. To the opinions of foreign Universities, which have been cited in opposition to this argument, he confronts those of *other*, and (strange as it may seem) even of the *same* universities, in support of these opprobrious tenets; justly observing, however, that their authority has no validity in either case.

Art. XXV. *A Fee for an Irish Counsellor, &c. &c.* By a Protestant from Ireland on a Visit to England. Svo. pp. 38. Price 1s. Hatchard, Ogle, Mathews, &c. 1805.

INSTEAD of copying more than a tenth part of the title page, we would suggest an erratum in its first line: for *Fee*, read *Brief*. These two things, though inseparable, are not identical. The author brings home the argument of the preceding pamphlet, by maintaining that the sentiments expressed in the Petition are incompatible with those which are held by the body of Roman Catholics in Ireland. In proof of this position, he quotes largely from "An Irish Catholic's advice to his Brethren," published by a person, who appears to be one of the Committee for presenting the Petition; and from "A short and easy Method, to discern the true Religion from all the different Sects, which assume that Name undeservedly," published in 1803, by the Rev. Mr. Gahan. Of the practical application of the principles inculcated by these writers, he adduces recent instances, in annulling legal marriages, withholding evidence, and denying Protestant jurisdiction, by the Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland.

Art. XXVI. *The Speech of Mr. Deputy Birch, in the Common Council, &c.* against the Roman Catholic Petition. Svo. pp. 26. Price 1s. Rivingtons. Hatchard. 1805.

MR. B's. object is similar to that of the last two publications. In the following passage he goes a step farther.—

' It may not be amiss at this place to examine a little into the nature of the oath taken by their bishops at their consecration, as contrasted with the declaration *we* all make, "to disclose and make known to his Majesty, and his successors, all treasonable conspiracies, &c. which " may be made against him."

' The

* The following is part of their oath.

* The rights, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, and of our Lord the Pope and his successors, I will be careful to preserve, defend, *enlarge* and promote.

* The counsels with which they trust me, I will *not disclose to any man*, to the hurt of the Pope and his successors. I will assert them to retain and defend the Popedom and royalties of St. Peter *against all men*.

* No man can serve two masters.' pp. 20, 21.

His speech was concluded with the motion annexed :

* That it is the indispensable Duty of this Court to petition both Houses of Parliament, that the remaining salutary restrictive laws relative to Roman Catholic subjects may not be repealed : The Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance being an integral part of the Bill of Rights, as settled at the glorious Revolution of 1688, and the only security for that part of our Constitution, the Protestant reformed Religion, as established by law.' p. 26.

Art. XXVII. *An Abstract of the Arguments on the Catholic Question.*
8vo. pp. 38. Price 1s. Budd. 1805.

IT would have given us much pleasure, and might have saved us considerable trouble, if this piece had fully answered to its title. How far it comes short of doing so, we shall enable our readers to judge ; as the courage of the writer, in standing forth, a single champion of the Petition, against a host of assailants ; and the address, with which he manages his weapons, entitle him to peculiar notice. He begins the combat, indeed, somewhat too warmly : but his fury seems to expend itself without diminishing his force ; and after a short, but sharp invective, against the hostile pamphleteers, he allows, that, " there certainly exist upon this subject honest and candid prepossessions, which," says he, " I necessarily must respect, and with which I will reason, because I do respect them." p. 3.

He proceeds to blame our Government, for promoting an unnatural superiority of one class of people above another ; when it ought to be employed in legislating impartially for five millions of subjects, four-fifths of whom are excluded from its principal distinctions. He apprehends, that the Catholics would, notwithstanding, have remained silent, if the few restrictions still imposed on them, had been only literally enforced ; but he complains of insult being added to the imposition. He seems to allude to Lord Redesdale's Letters, from which if bad effects have been produced, we think the blame rests on the publisher of the Correspondence. " Under these circumstances," he adds, " a discussion has been called forth, which prudent management might with ease have deferred, until a period of most perfect calm and convenience." p. 9. - Would that it had been so !

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He strenuously repels the charge, that the Roman Catholics of Ireland are disinclined to England. In refutation of it, he reverts to the period of the American War; when, in the lowest humiliation of the parent state (and he might have added with the example before them of a successful revolution in the colonies), they betrayed no disaffection; but "powerfully assisted to uphold the credit of government, and to preserve the order of things established." p. 10. If their religion had then prompted them to revolt, they might have availed themselves of aid from Roman Catholic France. In 1798, on the contrary, the French had apostatized, their navy was annihilated, and the Pope was under the protection of Britain. He maintains, that, from the commencement to the suppression of that rebellion, a greater proportion of the Catholics passed the ordeal unblemished, than of the Protestants. As a ground of their attachment to England, he argues, that the Irish have more affinity to the English by descent, than the Welch or the Scotch; and as a confirmation of it, that the conduct of the Guards and English Militia, in Ireland, had given so much satisfaction, as to facilitate the recent Union. The heads of the rebellion, and of the conspiracy of 1803, he remarks, were Protestants. He distinguishes clearly between the Test Laws of England, and the Restrictions on Roman Catholics in Ireland, where no test law has existed during the last 26 years; and he shews, that the abolition of the sacramental test has been attended with no bad effect in that country, inferring that it would not in England: but we do not conceive that he has proved the practicability of its continuance here, if the Roman Catholic restrictions should be abolished. Though different in its principle, and in its manner of operation, from the Catholic restrictions, we consider it as so similar in its tendency, that its continuance would be incompatible with the cessation of the latter.—The author inculcates the example of nations, generally supposed to be less liberal than our own, especially that of Austria, in which Protestants are intrusted with the highest civil and military charges by a Popish absolute monarch, without any detriment to the state. He urges the absurdity, injustice, and impolicy of excluding the nobility and gentry of Ireland from places of trust and honour, on account of the uncivilized state of the lower classes, and the excessive influence of the priests; evils, which require to be counteracted by additional power in the aristocracy. He complains, that the peers, especially, are utterly disfranchised, being alike incapable of representing others, and of being themselves represented in Parliament. He imputes the laws against Popery under Charles II. to Puritan influence; certainly without justice, as all sound Protestants judged them at that crisis to be indispensable. He concludes with examining "the degree of power which the Catholics might

might take from the concession, and the use to which they are likely to convert it." Their influence he considers as commensurate to their property; and the real question to be, whether it "shall be circuitous or direct; clandestine, or avowed and legitimate." He concurs with some of his opponents, in supposing Protestant representatives as likely to accommodate the inclinations of their Roman Catholic constituents, as gentlemen of the latter community would be. He represents the Irish as always prone to division among themselves, and that nothing but the idea of being an oppressed party prompts them to unite; and states the use to which a man of rank may convert his sufferings as a fellow-religionist, to be incomparably more dangerous than any measure which he could propose in Parliament.

From this pamphlet, which far exceeds in composition and argument every other that has appeared on the same side of the question, though it evidently does not meet some of the principal objections which we have detailed, our readers will probably conclude, that the subject is one on which "much may be said on both sides." Viewing it in its whole extent and relations, we are not surprised that our greatest statesmen are divided in opinion respecting it. The Petition was introduced in a manner that rendered it wholly unlikely to pass both Houses of Parliament: but if the Roman Catholics of Ireland hope hereafter to succeed, it will be incumbent on them to manifest no intemperate resentment of its failure. Their nobility and principal gentry must persevere in that course of loyalty, which they have hitherto, in trying circumstances, exemplified; carefully avoiding all connection with disaffected and desperate characters: and their clergy must demonstrate by their conduct, that the vast influence which they possess can be retained without detriment to the interests of peace and morality. To the populace we apprehend no effectual service can be rendered, otherwise than by an improved education. If the tithes which they now pay to the established clergy, (the chief burden of which arises from pasture being untitheable) were abolished, they would be no gainers; the full value of the land which they occupy would doubtless be claimed by the proprietors, who would raise the rents to their tenants in proportion as they were relieved from tithes—if commuted by a corn-rent, the tenant would, in most cases, be likely to lose rather than to profit by the alteration; and although, by paying the tithes to their own priests, they might be relieved from the pittance which they now contribute to their support, we apprehend that such a remedy, as the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, would be, on the whole, much worse than the disease. That
turbulence

turbulence, and insensibility of moral obligation, for which, as is evident from the writings of Spenser and Sir John Davis, they were equally remarkable two centuries since as at present, constitute, we apprehend, their real calamity. Civilization is what they need; and Scriptural Instruction we conceive to be the means of promoting their temporal comfort, as well as their everlasting happiness.

Art. XXVIII. *The Raising of Jairus' Daughter*; a Poem. By Francis Wrangham, M. A. To which is annexed, A short Memoir, interspersed with a few Poetical Productions of the late Caroline Symmons. 8vo. pp. 44. Price 2s. 6d. Mawman. 1804.

THE subject of Mr. W.'s poem was assigned, in 1803, to the competitors for the Seatonian prize, at Cambridge: but his composition accidentally arrived too late to be admitted on the list of candidates. He has, notwithstanding, as on former occasions, obliged the lovers of poetry with its publication. In our last Number we bestowed no niggardly share of commendation on another of his performances; of which, though subsequent in point of time to this before us, we then gave our opinion for the sake of comparing it with a poem, written on the same occasion.

We think it a desideratum in almost every composition, that there should be an argument, or table of contents, to shew the connection and relation of the different parts. The want of it, therefore, we must here point out as a trifling defect. After an appropriate exordium, we have painted to us, in expressions of real pathos, the sorrows of love and friendship for the loss of the "Damsel." The story of the sacrifice of Iphigenia is elegantly applied, considering the triteness of the subject. An apostrophe suggests a needful caution to parental tenderness, and a suitable improvement of earthly trials.

' ————— pause and think,
Even in your noontide blaze of rapture, think
If God his fostering beam should turn aside,
What darkness may be yours! and, while ye kneel
In grateful fervor to protecting heav'n,
In generous sadness for JAIRUS weep.
—— No; o'er his agonies rejoice: rejoice,
That sharpest suffering led his anxious step
To life's pure source, and bade him from that fount
Exhaustless drink and live. With show of hate
Thus oft kind Mercy, mask'd in anger's guise,
Smites whom he loves.'

pp. 9, 10.

CHRIST now approaches the body, and pronounces the resuscitating fiat, *Damsel, arise!* The poem aptly concludes with the

the general resurrection; a picture, which has so often foiled, and must for ever foil, the human pencil! The following simile requires no introductory recommendation:

' Borne on that sigh, her gentle spirit rose
Buoyant through yon blue concave; and shook off
(Half angel, ere it fled) its beauteous clay:
To its bright home by sister-seraphs led,
And by glad myriads of the sainted just
Greeted with hymns of triumph. So the lark,
Late in some sunless cottage-nook confined,
The toy of froward youth, if chance throw wide
Its prison-doors, and bid the captive range
Free as its kindred choir, with strange delight
Hears and obeys; and, soaring to the skies,
Floats on light plume amid the liquid noon.'

p. 8.

Those among our readers, who are fathers or mothers, will doubtless be highly pleased with the lines which intervene between the two extracts here given.

"Nights' spangled host," and "Lybia's world of sand," (p. 15) are sublime images, well applied as inconceivably less numerous than the rising dead. In short, though we do not think this equal to Mr. W.'s later prize poem, reviewed in our preceding Number, yet we have no hesitation in pronouncing it much above the usual level of performances that appear on similar occasions. But we hasten to the Memoir, which accompanies this work, and to the *Poems of Miss Symmons*.

This surprising young lady, we are told, was the daughter of the Reverend Charles Symmons, D. D., and niece to Captain Foley, of the navy, who so highly distinguished himself at the battles near the Nile and Copenhagen. In the bloom of corporeal and mental accomplishment, she was prematurely snatched away at the age of fourteen. We agree with Mr. W. in the propriety of associating the history of this "uncommonly-gifted" young female with that of Jairus' daughter. There was, among other coincidences, which we may suppose, an equality of age, and a similarity, no doubt, in the workings of parental grief and filial affection. A supernatural resurrection, like that of Jairus' daughter, desirable as it might seem, was not to be expected. He who said, *Damsel, arise!* though he sees fit not to raise up departed worth at *our* tears and solicitations, will one day raise it up to himself!

We cannot resist the temptation of transcribing some of the pretty *nugæ sonoreæ* of this prodigy of poesy; and of transplanting from their native, lovely bed, some blossoms of infant female genius, that would not dishonor the brow of a veteran of Parnassus. The following, it appears, was written at eleven of age.

THE

' THE FLOWER-GIRL'S CRY.

' Come buy my wood hare-bells, my cowslips come buy !
 O take my carnations, and jessamines sweet :
 Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die,
 All snatch'd like myself from their native retreat.
 ' O ye, who in pleasure and luxury live,
 Whose bosoms would sink beneath half my sad woes ;
 Ah! deign to my cry a kind answer to give,
 And shed a soft tear for the fate of poor ROSE.
 ' Yet once were my days happy, sweet, and serene ;
 And once have I tasted the balm of repose :
 But now on my cheek meagre famine is seen,
 And anguish prevails in the bosom of ROSE.
 ' Then buy my wood hare-bells, my cowslips come buy !
 O take my carnations, and jessamines sweet :
 Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die,
 All snatch'd like myself from their native retreat.' p. 24.

We shall give another specimen, and we turn back to do it, wishing to take our leave of this "gentle spirit" with her beautiful lines '*On a Blighted Rose-Bud*'; which were to be, and perhaps have been, inscribed on her own tomb; an application probably little expected by her at the time of writing them!

ON A BLIGHTED ROSE-BUD.

' Scarce had thy velvet lips imbibed the dew,
 And nature hail'd thee infant queen of *May* ;
 Scarce saw thy opening bloom the sun's broad ray,
 And to the air thy tender fragrance threw :
 ' When the north-wind enamour'd of thee grew,
 And by his cold rude kiss thy charms decay.
 Now droops thine head, now fades thy blushing hue ;
 No more the queen of flowers, no longer gay.
 ' So blooms a maid, her guardian's health and joy,
 Her mind array'd in innocency's vest ;
 When suddenly, impatient to destroy,
 Death clasps the virgin to his iron breast.
 She fades—The parent, sister, friend deplore
 The charms and budding virtues now no more.' p. 22.

The following little anecdotes deserve mention as evincing the force of her attachment to poetical pursuits. She declared there was no personal sacrifice of face or form, however prized by her sex, which she would not make, to have been the author of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*. And one morning, when returning home from undergoing a very painful operation, by Ware, the oculist; and when, in consequence, some apprehension was entertained of her loss of an eye, she declared, with a smile

smile, that, to be a MILTON, she would consent to be deprived like him of both eyes. Fervent as was her thirst for poetical excellence, we are happy to find that it did not impair her inclination for religious exercises. On this view of her character, Mr. W. throws a cheering light in the following paragraph :

‘ Not less remarkable than the beauties of her person, the elegance of her taste, the strength of her understanding, and the goodness of her heart, was her steadfast and humble piety. Through the whole of her illness, she was constant in her devotions; and, when the extreme weakness and emaciation occasioned by her malady made the posture of kneeling (long painful) at length impracticable, she deeply regretted the circumstance, as disqualifying her for offering her adorations in a suitable manner. With such a disposition, it will not be matter of surprise that her behaviour, at all times exemplary, in the hours immediately preceding her dissolution should have been admirable. Not a single complaint fell from her lips. Even on the last morning of her earthly existence, when she had expressed to her maid a wish to die, she instantly corrected herself, and said—“ No, it is sinful to wish for death; I will not wish for it.” ’

The public is much indebted to Mr. W. for perpetuating the memory of this extraordinary young lady. In some places exaggerated praise may be suspected; and when such phrases are applied to her as “ the goodness of her heart,” and she is said to have been “ as pure a character as perhaps ever appeared,” we wish that Mr. W. as a Christian Divine, had informed us that he did not employ these expressions as indicative of mere natural amiableness of character, but as evidence of that divine change which must take place in all creatures “ shapen in iniquity,” before these expressions can be applied to them with any degree of propriety.

Art. XXIX. FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE desire of rendering our view of this subject, from the commencement of the late Revolution to the present year, as complete and accurate as possible, induces us to wait for additional materials from Paris, before the finishing hand is put to our Retrospect. In the mean time we are enabled, by a literary correspondent in that city, to present our readers with a succession of articles on various works of importance, which have recently been published in France, and are not yet imported into this country.

Œuvres Posthumes de Montesquieu.

The Posthumous Works of Montesquieu, 2 vols. 12mo.

THE President Montesquieu was known to the literary world as an ingenious critic, an elegant writer, a profound politician, and an im-

H h

partial

partial observer ; but it was not generally understood that he was skilled in natural history and philosophy, and in anatomical science. This, however, we learn from the different discourses which he delivered in the Academy of Bourdeaux, inserted in these posthumous volumes. Pieces, which are not unworthy of this great man, had escaped the search of the Editor of his works. The publication of them will not lessen the esteem and veneration which he had obtained, not only from his countrymen, but from all enlightened foreigners. Neither the calumnies, which the rage of political systems excited against him, nor the prejudices of men who aimed at the reputation of profound thinkers by criticising the opinions of Montesquieu, will deter posterity from classing him with Confucius, Plato, Solon, Numa, Penn, and all the great regulators of human society.

The library of Bourdeaux, and those of a few friends, have furnished the tracts which now augment, though they do not complete, the collection of this celebrated author's works. We know that his son, M. de Secondat, has been urged to publish the materials from which the "Spirit of Laws" was composed, as well as the observations and curious notes on England and Italy, which his father's travels among nations, so dissimilar in their manners, laws, and prejudices, had enabled him to accumulate : but he has always refused to communicate them to the public, fearing to injure the reputation of his father, by exhibiting fragments without order or connection. It is hoped, notwithstanding this partial timidity, that all Montesquieu's Remains, even to his minutest thoughts, will sooner or later be brought to view. Let us, in the mean time, avail ourselves of the contents of this supplement. They are—a Dissertation on the Religious Policy of the Romans ; Memoirs read at the Academy of Bourdeaux, on various subjects, Physical and Scientific ; Observations on Natural History ; Thoughts on the Ancients, on the Moderns, on Great Men, on Religion, on the Jesuits, on the English, and on the French ; Familiar Letters, Poems, &c. To these is added, a detailed Analysis of the "Spirit of Laws," by Bertolini ; which we think preferable to that by d'Alembert, inserted in the first edition of the Encyclopedia.

We do not propose to analyze these different works, but shall confine ourselves to those parts which may serve more particularly to characterize the genius of Montesquieu.

"It was," he observes, "neither fear nor piety which established religion among the Romans, but the necessity common to all societies of having some religion. The first kings were not less attentive to the regulation of rites and ceremonies, than to the appointment of laws, or the construction of bulwarks. Romulus, Tatius, Numa, having rendered the gods subservient to their political views, the worship and ceremonial, which they instituted, were found so indispensable, that, when kings were expelled, the yoke of religion was the only one which this people, in its fervour for liberty, dared not to throw off. Human institutions might, indeed, be changed, but those which were divine must be immutable, like the gods. Petilius, who was appointed to examine the laws of Numa, judged it improper to make any alteration in the ceremonies prescribed by that legislator. The Sybilline books were not to be read without the permission of the senate ; and the augurs could not pronounce

pronounce on public affairs without leave of the magistrates." Polybius places superstition among those advantages, which the Romans possessed beyond other nations. That, which appeared ridiculous to wise men, was necessary for fools. The populace needed the control of an invisible power. The mummeries of the Augurs and Haruspices suited a religion that was wholly popular. Simple truth, stripped of those mysteries, would not have affected that credulous race. Marcellus said, that although auguries were first established by popular credulity, their use had been continued for the good of the republic. The diviners, who always followed the armies, and were rather interpreters to the general than to the gods, inspired the soldiers with courage. If some bad omen had accidentally disheartened the army, a skilful general could readily convert it into a favourable sign. Thus, when Scipio fell down, on leaping from his vessel to the African shore, he took up a handful of the earth, exclaiming, 'I grasp thee, Land of Africa!' and, by these words, gave a fortunate turn to an omen seemingly unpropitious. Crassus, having let his knife fall during a sacrifice, it was considered as a bad presage; but he restored the confidence of the spectators, by saying, 'Courage! It is not my sword that has fallen from my hands!' When Lucullus was about to attack Tigranes, he was told, that it was an unlucky day. 'So much the better,' said he, 'we shall make it a fortunate one by victory.' Sometimes a general was punished for having disregarded the prognostics; but this was only another stroke of policy, to persuade the people that an unsuccessful enterprise had been occasioned solely by the incredulity of a citizen, which had drawn upon him the anger of the gods.

Although the religion of the populace was not that of the magistrates and of the higher orders of society, it is not to be supposed that they had none. Cudworth has satisfactorily proved, that men of comparatively enlightened minds among the Pagans adored a supreme divinity, whose deified attributes only were worshipped by the people: but they believed that it was immaterial, whether the divinity, or the various manifestations of him, should be adored. The stoic Balbus, one of the interlocutors in Cicero's celebrated dialogue *de Naturâ Deorum*, is made to say, that God participates by his nature in all things around us; that he is Ceres on the Earth, Neptune on the Ocean, &c.

The doctrine, that God is the soul of the world, was generally received, and each portion of the universe was considered as a living member, throughout which this soul was diffused. The worship of all these parts was admitted, and the mode was as optional as the principle. Yet that the Greeks, who are so much applauded, and even imitated in their absurdities, were intolerant, is demonstrated by the fate of Socrates. The Romans also constantly proscribed the Egyptian religion, which they confounded with Judaism, and afterwards with Christianity; as is evident from Adrian's letter to the Consul Servianus.

"In our city," says Cicero, "the kings, and the magistrates who succeeded them, have always acted in a twofold character, and have ruled under the sanction of religion. There were certain ceremonies, which only the kings could perform. When they were expelled, it was feared that the people would be struck by any alteration in the religious ceremonies. On this account, a magistrate was appointed, with the title of *Rex Sacrorum*, who in the sacrifices performed the functions of

the ancient kings. It was the only remnant of royalty, that the Romans suffered to remain among them."

The President de Montesquieu has endeavoured to shew in this dissertation, that a religion, which may control the people, and assist the magistrate in governing them, is indispensable to every political community. It has pleased God to make known a religion, the cordial reception of which would ensure the internal peace and happiness of every nation. The substitution of imposture for truth, demonstrates the wisdom of God and the folly of the wisest of mankind.

In the discourses read to the Academy, the author treats of the secrets of nature; of the specific gravity of bodies, and their transparencies; of the cause of echo; and of the motives which should stimulate us to the study of science. In the discourse which Montesquieu pronounced at the re-entry of the parliament, he unfolds the proper characters of justice: It must be fully informed, expeditious, universal, not rigid. This discourse comprises a history of Jurisprudence continued to that period, in which law, order, and restraint, no longer existed. We recognise throughout, by the depth of thought, and energy of style, the author of "*The Grandeur and Decline of the Roman Empire.*"

The "*Miscellaneous Thoughts*" excite our regret, that we cannot disseminate all that deserves to be known and retained of them. The moral portrait, which Montesquieu in these sketches affords us of himself, is drawn too much at length to be copied; and to exhibit it only in detached parts, would be to disfigure a character, that should be viewed in all its proportions. Always attentive; always independent; never descending to flattery nor meanness; a good father; a sincere friend; feeling; disinterested; frank; one who was authorized to say, "*I am, perhaps, the only man who has sent books into the world, without being anxious for reputation:*" at least, the number of writers, who can adopt the same language, consistently with the manner in which they have written, requires to be fixed at an extremely low computation.

A defect, however, in his works, which has been slightly noticed in our retrospect, is apparent in the extracts which have been given from the present volumes. His views of religion were limited to human expediency, instead of being extended to the purposes of God's glory; and he therefore naturally treats it only as an engine of state policy: but it is an engine too vast to be managed by human skill or power, and only safe and effectual in the hand of Him by whom it was formed, and by whom it is unerringly directed, to promote his own honour, and the universal welfare of those who trust in him.

Lettres de quelques Juifs Portugais, &c.

Letters from certain Portuguese, German, and Polish Jews, to M. de Voltaire. Sixth edition.

ALL the former editions of these Letters were exhausted when this last appeared. Few books have been more successful, or have more convincingly demonstrated the errors of the Patriarch of Modern Philosophy. In the perusal of this work, we have found candour united with knowledge, neatness of expression with solidity of reasoning, purity of elocution with masterly arrangement of ideas. The author shews himself

self to be an adept in the art of detecting sophisms, exposing inconsistencies, taking a deceiver in his own snares, turning against him his confessions and retractations, and convicting him both by his assertions and his partial statements, by what he has said and what he has wished to say. In a word, if any one desire to know how far an enemy of religion could go in impudence and fanaticism, and with what audacity he sported with truth and with the public during sixty years, these Letters furnish that information.

Voltaire was chiefly eager to calumniate the Jewish people and the Holy Scriptures. According to him, the Jews were of all nations the most ignorant and superstitious, the most atrocious and the most sanguinary. He represents their Patriarchs as profligate characters, their Prophets as odious fanatics, their wisest Kings as monsters of cruelty, and their civil and religious Laws as a code only calculated for savages and cannibals. It occurred to the author of these Letters (M. L'Abbé Guenée) to oppose the slanderer of Revelation to the nation which he had so indecently condemned; and to answer him in the name of certain Portuguese, German, and Polish Jews, to whom he lent his pen, his genius, and his learning. While they preserve that humility of expression, which might be expected from the unfortunate and proscribed, nothing can be more entertaining, than to see these Jews demonstrate to him that his blunders equal his falsities; that his censures are as unjust as his decisions are capricious; that, far from having recourse to original sources, he has done nothing more than copy copyists; that his objections are only plagiarisms from our commentators, whose answers are not noticed; that his thefts are the more scandalous, because, while he avails himself of the labours of others, he often insults the very authors whom he lays under contribution; that he affects to be familiar with all the languages of antiquity without truly knowing one; and that, in spite of his exclusive pretensions to wit and genius, he is the most contemptible falsifier that the spirit of error and deception ever produced.

We proceed, by a few quotations, to give an idea of the tone and manner of these Jews, or rather of their secretary.

The history of the Golden Calf is one of the facts which Voltaire has criticised. It appeared to him impossible in itself, incredible in its circumstances, and full of injustice and barbarity in its consequences; he therefore concluded, that the whole of this chapter, as well as many others, had been added to the books of Moses. The Jews answer—“Are these critics well assured of what they advance? If they are not certain of it, how can they venture to decide with such boldness? It is known, that the Hebrews have long had some knowledge of chemistry, and that kings have availed themselves of their skill in the founding of metals: but we will confound infidels by Christians. Stahl was a Christian, and a chemist of the first order; he did not reason like these men; he did not assert the impossibility of this solution: he proved the contrary, and his researches furnished him with the means of executing easily that which you believe cannot be executed. He would have taught you, had you referred to him, that salt of tartar, mixed with sulphur, dissolves gold, so as to reduce it to a powder that may be swallowed. It is well known, that natron, found near the Nile, produces

the same effect. This possibility of rendering gold potable, has been frequently repeated since Stahl."

The sceptical critics pretend, moreover, that it was impossible, without a miracle, to cast the Golden Calf in less than three days: "but," reply the Jews, "they are again deceived, or else they wish to deceive. They imagine then that this Golden Calf was of a gigantic size. But, Sir, have you not forgotten, that our fathers designed it to be carried at the head of their army; Make us gods, which shall go before us, said they. You will readily conclude, that for this purpose it was not necessary that the statue should be as weighty as the Laocoon, or the Horse of Henry IV. (on the Pont-Neuf at Paris.) We will not say that our ancestors had probably some mode of procedure unknown to us; though this conjecture might not appear altogether without probability, since we have actually met with founders who offered to accomplish a similar work in three days."

Voltaire was infected with the mania, or rather the affectation, of a familiar acquaintance with the languages of Plato and Moses. On this subject, in particular, he has afforded to the Portuguese Jews a most advantageous opportunity of detecting his grammatical errors, and of teaching him his alphabet with equal wit and patience. We cannot enter into the details of this refutation, which is full of solid argument and ingenious pleasantry. Voltaire had displayed an evident want of dexterity in his criticisms on several passages of the Holy Scripture; since, when closely urged by his adversaries, he was forced to confess that he had endeavoured to learn Hebrew, but had not been able to achieve it. The Jews tell him, "that they had anticipated his confession; when such diversity of talent and of fame was united, the vulgar honour of understanding a *dull and barbarous jargon* may be renounced without regret. But since you do not understand Hebrew, cease to talk so much about Hebrew, and to criticise Hebrew; especially cease to pester your adversaries with heaps of Hebrew words, as if you expected them to take Hebrew for *Bas-Breton*. These literary gasconades cannot long answer your purpose; the moment of detection must soon arrive, the mask will fall, and a little merited humiliation will succeed a vain triumph."

From these extracts an estimate may be made of the style and substance of these Letters. It was scarcely possible to refute errors so gross with more delicacy, or to shew more deference to a man who afforded so great advantages to his opponents. It may even be said, that delicacy and deference are often carried farther than common politeness demanded. The dignity of his cause certainly imposed upon the author the necessity of assuming no other superiority than that of argument, and to give lessons of decency as well as of logic to his adversary; but decorum may be united with energy, of which, it must be confessed, the author appears sometimes to have lost sight. This tone of moderation, and even of submission, only irritated *the great man*. He continued to vent his anger upon these poor Jews; and they might have expected this, as they had truth on their side. He describes them as scurrilous authors, complete blockheads, and madmen; and their secretary, as *one of the worst of Christians, and the most insolent members of the church of God*. This manner of replying and of treating his adversaries, sufficiently evinced that they had gained their cause.

Art. XXX. SWEDISH LITERATURE.

Geographiskt Hand-Lexicon öfver Nya Testamentets Heliga Skrifter.
Geographical Pocket Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures of the
New Testament. By the Rev. S. ODMANN, D. D. Upsal.

THE work before us, which the learned author designed for a companion to the younger clergy, has been received, as well as all his productions, with a high degree of pleasure, by every class of his countrymen. The philological observations occasionally introduced, far from being abstruse, or merely critical, are equally adapted to the entertainment and the instruction of his readers. An author, who, like Dr. O., has minutely examined every source whence necessary information could be derived, has compared together the statements of various travellers, and with a truly critical eye has examined history and geography, both ancient and modern, may claim full credit for his assertions; especially as he never indulges himself in conjecture, but candidly acknowledges when he is not himself convinced.

The different places, described in this book, are arranged in alphabetical order, with references to the passages of Scripture in which they are mentioned. In two maps which are annexed, of Asia minor and Palestine, the author has adopted the oriental manner of computing the distances, by the time employed in travelling from one place to another. The addition of maps to a work like this, is highly judicious; as they present at one view the extent of country described, and assist the recollection of its various parts.

As specimens of the work, we extract Dr. O's account of the *Areopagus*, or Hill of Mars, and the Islands of Chios and Malta.

“*AREOPAGUS* *Ἀρειοπαγος*, the celebrated tribunal of Athens, held on a hill of that name. Here *Mars* is said to have been acquitted by twelve of the Gods, for having killed the ravisher of his daughter. This circumstance seems to have been invented, in order to add solemnity to the tribunal. It is not known, whether it was instituted by Cecrops, or Cranaus, or Solon. The number of the members is variously stated to have been 9, 31, and (by others) 51. They were chosen from among the most virtuous citizens, and such prefects, as had distinguished themselves by their patriotism. The office was held for life; but if a judge behaved improperly, intoxicated himself, or uttered any indecent words, he was immediately deposed. Here sentence was pronounced, not only on capital crimes, but also on immorality and idleness, which last was looked upon as the parent of all vices. Disrespect for religion was treated with the greatest severity, and forensic oratory was totally prohibited, lest it should influence the judges.

“This tribunal was respected as the very seat of *Justice*: Even the Romans themselves appealed to it in weighty matters. Pericles, on being refused admittance as a member, diminished its power, and from that day the *Areopagus* and the morality of the Athenians suffered a common fall. It was before this tribunal, which was held in the open air, that St. Paul delivered the address, recorded by St. Luke, Acts xvii. 22. &c.”

Dr. O. introduces a paraphrase of St. Paul's speech to the Athenians, which we should gladly present to our readers in a verbal translation, if our limits admitted. It evinces much critical acumen.

" CHIOS *Χίος*, an island in the Archipelago, a few miles south of Lesbos; called by the Greeks *Chio*, but by the Turks, *Saki Adassi* (Mastic-island.) It occurs only in Acts, xx. 15. at the last departure of St. Paul from Greece. It is about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, mountainous and of a poor soil, but famous for the *mastic*, with which it supplies the royal Seraglio. This gum, which is chewed by the Turkish ladies, in order to preserve their teeth clean, and their breath sweet, is collected by the Christian inhabitants of the Island; who, as a remuneration for it, are exempted from half the poll-tax. The manner of collecting it is described by Tournefort, Bellonius, Thevenot, Monconys, Careri, Pocock, Chandler, and others. Although the climate of the Island is reckoned healthy, it is often visited by the plague. The number of inhabitants is 100,000, and all live comfortably by industry. An old building is still to be seen, which goes by the name of *Homer's School*; but according to Mr. Chandler, it was formerly a temple of *Cybele*. The Island is circumstantially described by *Myller*."

" MELITA *Μελίτη*, now *Malta*. An island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in the N.T. by the ship-wreck of St. Paul. Acts, xxviii.—The inhabitants, who spoke an African dialect (*βαρβαροι*), received the crew with great humanity. They kindled a fire on account of the constant rain (*ιφισυτα*); but when the Apostle was laying on it a bundle of sticks, which he had gathered, a very venomous viper (*εχιδνα*,) roused by the flames came out, and twisted itself round his arm (*καθηψε*.) The islanders now thought themselves witnesses of Divine vengeance demanding that justice, which the waves had failed to execute; but *the Apostle shook off the animal into the fire, and felt no hurt*. They then passed to another extreme (*μεταβαλλόμενοι*), and took him to be a God. The reader will find the best description of Malta in Niebuhr's Travels through the Levant, and Brydone's Letters on Sicily and Malta. I have only this to add, that, although no serpents are now found in Malta, there can be no reason to suspect St. Luke's relation; for the Island consists of a chalky rock, of which at present no spot remains uncultivated. In the same manner, of late, in some of the West India Islands, serpents have been totally extirpated, by the extent of cultivation, having thereby lost all places of retreat. The saying of the inhabitants, that serpents which are brought hither cannot live, is a fable. The petrified substances, commonly called *vipers'-tongues*, which are found in the softer hills, are nothing else than the teeth of fish."

Without geographical information, the Biblical History, as well as every other, must be obscure, if not absolutely confused. We cannot, therefore, but express our cordial approbation of a work, so well calculated as the present to promote that useful branch of knowledge. Many valuable observations of recent travellers, which are as yet foreign to us, or dispersed in various publications, are introduced, and arranged by Dr. O. We shall, therefore, be glad to see his work transferred into our language. To such as can read the original, we recommend it with the greatest confidence. It may be procured, with all other Swedish publications, dictionaries, &c. at Messrs. Richardsons, Royal Exchange.

ART. XXXI. SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

* * *Gentlemen and Publishers who have works in the press, will oblige the Conductors of the ECLECTIC REVIEW, by sending information (post paid) of the subject, extent, and probable price, of such works; which they may depend on being communicated to the public, if consistent with our plan.*

A Correspondence has been opened with various parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of procuring interesting Literary intelligence, on the authenticity of which the public may depend.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AT the first annual Meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, held May 1, 1805. The Right Hon. Lord Teignmouth, the President, read from the Chair, a Report of Proceedings: from which, and from the extracts of the Correspondence afterwards read by one of the secretaries, it appeared, that the Society had made a very considerable progress; that in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the Society had been cordially embraced, and that in the two latter, collections had been made, which already amounted to more than 2000l.: also, that a Society on a similar principle has, under their auspices, been established in the free Imperial city of Nuremberg, and great zeal has been excited in other parts of the Continent, both among Protestants and Catholics, for procuring and distributing the Holy Scriptures. The Report, and revised plan of the Society, were unanimously adopted; and on motion of the Lord Bishop of Durham, seconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmest thanks of the meeting were voted to the Right Hon. the President. Similar votes were passed to the Vice-Presidents, to the Treasurer, to the Secretaries for their gratuitous services, to the Presbytery and Synod of Glasgow for their resolution to promote collections for the Society, and to the several congregations throughout the United Kingdom from which collections have been received. The report is, we understand, in the press.

The Rev. S. Burder, of St. Albans, proposes to publish by subscription, in 2 vols. 8vo., a new edition of his *Oriental Customs, or Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures*, by an explanatory application of the customs and manners of the Eastern nations. The 1st volume of this work was published about three years ago. The 2d volume is entirely new, and may be subscribed for separately.

The Rev. H. Dimock, Rector of St. Edmund the King and St. Nicholas Acons, intends to publish by subscription, in 1 vol. 4to price 1l. 1s., *Miscellaneous Observations*, chiefly religi-

ous and moral, taken from various authors, with occasional remarks; to which will be added, Seven Sermons, on the Birth, Personal Character, Crucifixion, and Death, Resurrection and Ascension of Christ, with critical and explanatory notes.

Dr. Symmon's *Life of Milton*, with translations and extracts, will be published immediately, in 1 vol. 8vo. It will also accompany the new edition of Milton's *Prose Works*, nearly ready for publication, in an uniform size with Mr. Todd's edition of the *Poetical Works* of that immortal Bard.

Mr. Parkinson, well known as the author of various medical works, has in the press, a treatise, entitled, *The Cure of the Gout*, proposed on rational principles, with remarks, founded on professional and personal experience, on the topical application of Cold, and on various other means of cure.

Dr. J. Reid is preparing for the press, a work on the *Nature, Progress, and Cure of Consumption*, which will be published in the course of the Autumn.

Mr. Turnbull, lately arrived from Port Jackson, is preparing an *Account of his Voyages in the Pacific Ocean*, and of his residence in Owhyhee and Otaheite in 1803 and 1804. This work will contain the latest accounts of those islands, and many particulars relative to the present state of the colony in New South Wales, not hitherto published.

The *Principles of Botany and Vegetable Physiology*, translated from the German of D. C. Ludwig Willdenow, Professor of Botany at Berlin, are in preparation. To be published in 1 vol. 8vo. with ten plates.

Mr. Rudge is engaged on a splendid work, entitled, *Plantarum Guianæ rariorum Icones et Descriptiones hactenus ineditæ*. The drawings are taken from plants selected from that superb collection of Natural History, which was consigned by order of the French Government from Cayenne to the National Museum at Paris, but was captured Sept. 1803, on its passage. The first fasciculus is nearly complete.

Mr.

Mr. Lilly Wigg, A. L. S. is preparing a *Flora Esculenta*, containing the history, as far as known, of all plants employed for the food of man, in different parts of the world. It is expected to be ready early in next year.

Some very valuable papers, left for publication by the late Professor Robinson, of Edinburgh, will shortly be brought forward under the care of his executors.

Mr. G. Dyer intends to publish by subscription, in 1 vol. 8vo., *A Miscellany*, consisting of biographical sketches, literary anecdotes, critical remarks, and moral reflections; with an Essay towards an account of the principal public libraries in Great Britain, &c.

Mr. Britton, Editor of the *Beauties of England*, of Wiltshire, &c. proposes to publish a new work, entitled, *The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, displayed in a series of select engravings, representing the most beautiful, curious, and interesting edifices of this country, with a historical and descriptive account of each. It is intended that this work shall be published in parts, every three months, in 4to.; each part to contain 7 or 8 engravings, with descriptions. The 1st part may be expected about the middle of this month.

Mr. Smith will soon publish a new Map of the United Kingdom, on six large sheets; on which the turnpike and principal cross roads are carefully delineated, particularly distinguishing the routes of the mail coaches, the courses of the rivers and navigable canals, the cities, the market towns, and most considerable villages, specifying the distances of the principal towns from London, and from one market town to another: the whole drawn from the best authorities, assisted by local information. Mr. S. intends to publish a new Map of England and Wales on the same plan, with a more immediate view to the accommodation of travellers.

A Poem, by Hector Mc Neil, Esq. is in the press.

Conversations of a Week, between a Lady and her Nieces, is preparing for publication: it is the production of a lady.

Mr. G. Taylor intends to publish by subscription, a volume of *Miscellaneous Poems*: to be ready by August next.

Mr. F. B. Wright has circulated proposals for publishing by subscription, the Works of P. Laurent de Reyrac, translated from the original French.

Dr. Turton has undertaken to superintend an enlarged and improved edition of Goldsmith's *History of the Earth and Animated Nature*: it will be comprized in 6 vols. 8vo.; will have a new set of Plates, and a complete Index.

Mrs. Hannah Andrews proposes to publish by subscription, a Work, entitled, *Miscellaneous Pieces*, in verse; to make 1 vol. price 4s.

The following Works are expected to appear shortly:

A new periodical Work, to be continued quarterly, entitled, *A Retrospect of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Agriculture*. In this work it will be attempted to present a clear and distinct account of all matters relating to the subjects mentioned, by giving the substance of every interesting paper, memoir, &c. which shall have been published abroad or at home, during the intermediate periods of this publication: with remarks on their merits and defects; and in some cases pointing out, to what other useful purposes the researches of individuals may be directed, beyond the original views of the authors.

An Inquiry into the System of National Defence, 2 vols. 8vo. It is intended in this work to consider the influence of the present system on the internal prosperity of Great Britain, and the improvements of which it is susceptible.

Observations on the present state of the Highlands of Scotland, with a view of the causes and probable consequences of emigrations; by the Earl of Selkirk.

The History of the Deanery of Craven, by Dr. Dunham Whitaker, author of the *History of Whalley and Clithrow*. 1 vol. 4to. with plates.

The History of Cleveland, in Yorkshire; by the Rev. Mr. Graves.

The History of Egypt, ancient and modern; by James Wilson, D. D. Minister of Falkirk, 3 vols. 8vo.

A Narrative of a Voyage from London to Madeira, &c.; by Capt. C. Burton, with an account of his relieving the crew of an American vessel: extracted from Capt. B's journal.

The present State of the Island of St. Helena; by a Gentleman many years resident there.

An uniform 8vo. edition of all Dr. Jortin's Works.

The Traveller's Guide; or, English Itinerary, comprising a complete topography of England and Wales; by W. C.

W. C. Oulton, Esq. It contains nearly 2000 pages, 66 views, and a map.

Kotzebue's Travels in Italy, in 1804 and 1805, 3 vols. small 8vo.

The 1st vol. of *Select Views of London and its Environs*, containing 40 engravings, from original paintings and drawings, with letter-press descriptions: to make 2 vols. with 100 plates.

A New Genealogical, Historical, and Political Atlas; or a complete guide to ancient and modern history, in 36 Maps; by M. Lavoisne.

A Translation of a Sermon preached in Holland, by the Rev. Mr. Jorissen, before the Netherland Missionary Society.

An Essay on the subject of Catholic Communion; shewing that a Coalition between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, is impracticable.

A 2d edition of *A View of the Writings of Linnæus*, by the late Dr. R. Pulteney, with corrections, additions, and memoirs of the author; by Dr. W.G. Maton. It will also contain the Diary of Linnæus, translated from the Swedish MS. in the possession of the Editor.

A 3d Edition of *Brown's Catechism*, improved by the Rev. Mr. Moseley, with Mr. B's. address to youth.

The 4th Edition, considerably enlarged, of Mr. H. Parnell's work, entitled, *The Principles of Currency and Commercial Exchange*.

A 3d Vol. of the *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*; by Mr. Nichols.

The 5th and 6th Vols. of the *Scientific Dialogues*.

A new Edition of *Ferguson's Lectures on Mechanics, &c.* in 2 vols. 8vo., and 1 vol. 4to. containing the plates; edited by Mr. D. Brewster.

WEST INDIES.

A Monthly Miscellany has appeared in the Island of Jamaica, entitled, *The Jamaica Magazine*.

AMERICA.

Mr. Maddison, President of William and Mary College, is preparing a Map of Virginia, laid down from actual survey, and the most accurate observation. — Every county, and most of the post roads, &c. will be accurately delineated.

Messrs. Conrad and Co. of Philadelphia, intend to publish by subscription, a narrative poem, entitled, *Valerian*, founded on some events in early Christian history, and designed in part to illustrate the effects of religion on the manners of barbarous nations; by the

late Rev. John Blair Linn. To this work will be prefixed some account of the life and character of the author.

Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, Professor of *Materia Medica*, Natural History, and Botany, in the University of Pennsylvania, has published Part 1st. Vol. 1st. of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. The general plan of the work is that of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, the *Medical Annals*, the *Annals of Botany*, and other similar works published in Europe, and it will regularly appear every six months; each Number to contain at least 200 pages.

The Rev. S. Backus, Connecticut, has published, *A Dissertation on the right and obligation of the civil magistrate, to take care of the interest of religion, and provide for its support; in which the arguments in confirmation of this right and obligation, both from reason and the sacred Scriptures, are adduced: the usual objections answered, and several corollaries, deduced from the subject, are added.*

The Works of the Hon. J. Wilson, LL.D. late one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, &c. have been published at Philadelphia, in 3 vols. 8vo.

RUSSIA.

A Geographical Dictionary of the Russian Empire, undertaken four years ago at Moscow, by Witch, and other geographers, has been resumed, and we may expect from it a variety of curious details and descriptions, and maps of every part of that great Empire.

SWEDEN.

Professor Göttlin, of Upsal, has announced his intention of publishing a description of the Coins contained in the Cabinet of Medals of that University, and which will form the subject of a series of academical dissertations.

A Translation of the *Æneid* into Swedish Hexameter verse, has been undertaken by M. Adlerbath. It will be the first Swedish work in this kind of verse.

GERMANY.

M. Goëthe has announced a work, entitled, *Winkelman and the Arts in the 18th Century*.

A Poem has just appeared at Vienna, entitled, *Hapsbourg*, the subject of which is the history of the House of Austria. — The author, Baron Ferdinand de Geramb, has done homage to the Emperor in it, and presented a copy to him in last December;

December; but it has not reached the public till now. The magnificence in which it is printed cannot be exceeded; it comprises 7 sheets in folio, and it is said, that the expence amounts to 20,000 florins. Each page is enriched with a superb allegorical engraving; and it is asserted to have gone through 2000 copies, most of which are bound in vellum, embroidered with gold.

HOLLAND.

Mr. Van Streck has published, at Amsterdam, a Dutch Translation, in verse, of the *abbé De Lille's Homme de Champs*.

Professor Siegenbeck, mentioned in our last as appointed by the Dutch Government to revise the orthography of the language, has obtained a prize proposed by the Literary and Poetical Society of Rotterdam, for the best memoir on the following question, "How far is it expedient to accommodate Dutch orthography to euphony and ease of pronunciation?"

FRANCE.

M. Landon, Painter, proposes to publish, *A Historical Gallery of celebrated Men of all Ages and Nations*. It will contain their portraits, engraved after the best authorities, either prints, original pictures, medals, or busts: accompanied by an *Abridgement of their Lives, and Observations on their Characters and Works*. This publication will extend to 10 vols. 12mo.; each containing 72 plates, and 216 pages of letter-press.

General Servan, Ex-minister of War, is engaged in *A History of the Wars of the Gauls and French in Italy*, with an account of the civil and military events by which they have been attended, and their influence on civilization, &c.: to be comprised in 7 vols. 8vo. A folio Atlas, which will accompany this work, will contain 13 maps, and two views.

M. Boupland, who travelled in the Andes with M. Humboldt, is preparing at Paris a work on the *Equatorial Plants*.

M. N. X. Willemin has completed the 23d Number of his *Select Civil and Military Costumes of the Ancients*. This work contains engravings of the domestic utensils, the furniture, and the internal decoration of the houses of antiquity, designed after ancient monuments, and illustrated by the descriptions of ancient authors.

Another Translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, has been published at Paris.

It is by M. Monneron, and is said to be more faithful than that of the *abbé De Lille*.

Barrow's *Travels in China* have been translated into French by M. Castera, who translated the *Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to that Country*.

Dr. Goldsmith's *Roman History* is for the first time translated into French, and illustrated by maps after the celebrated D'Anville.

A Translation of Dr. Saunders's *Treatise on the Structure, Uses, and Disorders of the Liver*, accompanied by notes; by P. Thomas, M. D. has just been published at Paris.

F. C. H. L. Pouqueville, M. D. has published his *Travels in the Morea, in Albania, to Constantinople, and in several provinces of the Turkish Empire, during the years 1798—1801*. This work contains descriptions of the countries in which the author travelled, and accounts of their productions, of the manners, customs, commerce, and diseases of the inhabitants, a comparison of the present with the ancient state of Greece; and a historical and geographical account of ancient Epirus. The maps of this work are laid down by M. B. de Bocage, and it is ornamented by new plates of views, &c.: in 3 vols. 8vo.

M. C. F. Cramer, has translated from the German of C. A. Fischer, his work, entitled, *A Description of Valentia*; or, an account of its productions, its inhabitants, their manners, customs, &c. It is published in 1 vol. 8vo. M. Fischer is already well known, by his *Travels in Spain*: in the present work he has derived much assistance from the extensive work of Cavanilles, on this province (in 11 vols. folio), but has attended more to animated nature, to men and manners, than that author has done.

The *History of Charlemagne* has been translated from the German of Professor Hegewisch, with additions by the Translator, 1 vol. 8vo. Although M. Gailard's *History of the same King*, is an excellent production, yet he had not the same sources of information as Professor H. who, by his access to the Archives of Germany, and of the North of Europe, has been enabled to clear up many points hitherto in dispute.

M. D. F. Donnant, Secretary of the Academic Society of Paris, and Member of several other Learned Bodies, has published

published a work, entitled, *The Elements of Statistics*.

A Dissertation on the Metallic Colic, usually called the painters', plumbers', or leaden colic, &c. has been published by F. V. Merat de Vammartoise, M. D.

M. J. B. B. Labergerie has produced a Poem, entitled, *Georgiques Françaises*; and M. J. Esmenard, another poem, on the subject of Navigation.

PORTUGAL.

M. Brotere, Professor of Botany at the University of Coimbra, and Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon, has published a *Flora Lusitanica*, in 2 vols. 8vo. This work is the fruit of his travels and collections in every part of the kingdom, during seventeen years.

ITALY.

M. Adam Fabroni, Saperintendent of the Royal Gallery at Florence, is engaged on a continuation of the *Museum Florentinum*.

M. Zoëga, who is at present engaged on the Coptic MSS. of the late Cardinal Borghia, proposes, after he has finished those labours, to publish a work on the Topography of ancient Rome.

Italian Translations of all the best German prose writers, are in preparation at Florence. This collection is printed at Forli, and has been commenced by M. Zimmerman's two works on Solitude and National Pride.

A Series of 60 Engravings, from Ossian, after designs by Piranesi, is now in preparation at Rome.

Art. XXXII. LIST OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

We hope that no writer will take exception at the omission of his work in the following list, as information respecting it may not have reached us;—and the insertion of any work should not be considered as a sanction of it: the list consisting of articles, which we have not examined.

ARCHITECTURE.

Designs for cottages, &c.; by J. Gandy, A. R. A. 2l. 2s.

FINE ARTS.

Practical Perspective, exemplified in Landscapes; by T. Noble, 4to. 1l. 1s.

A series of engravings to illustrate the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer, from the compositions of John Flaxman, R. A. sculptor to the King. Two Parts. 2l. 2s each.

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BIOGRAPHY.

Military Memoirs of George Thomas, who, by extraordinary talents and enterprise, rose from an obscure situation to the rank of General in India; by Capt. W. Franklin, 1l. 5s.

The Life of Professor Gellert, with a course of moral lessons delivered by him in the University of Leipsig. Translated by Mrs. Douglas, 3 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A brief account of the Life of Dr. S. Johnson, from his birth to his 11th year; written by himself: small 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Lives of the ancient philosophers, translated from the French; by J. Cormack, A. M. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Memoirs of M. de Brinboc, 3 vols. 12s.

EDUCATION.

Greek exercises in syntax, ellipses, dialects, prosody, and metaphrases, after the manner of Clarke's and Mair's Introduction to the Making of Latin, 8vo. 5s.; with the Key 8s.; by the Rev. W. Neilson, Minister of Dundalk, Ireland.

Moral Tales; from the French of Madame Genlis, 12mo. 4s.

The New Geography for Youth, 12mo. 5s.

A collection of amusing stories and conversations; to which is added, an easy method of construing French into English, for the use of young persons; by A. Cizos, 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

LAW.

A Digest of the duties of customs and excise, now payable on all sorts of merchandise in Great Britain and Ireland, &c. Corrected to the end of 1804; by H. B. Hautenville, folio, 15s.

An account of all the causes tried at Maidstone, Lent Assizes.

A treatise of the laws for the relief and settlement of the poor; by M. Nolan, Esq. Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, 2 vols. 1l. 1s.

Ord on the Law of Usury, 8vo. 6s.

Bosanquet and Puller's New Reports in Common Pleas. Vol. I. Part I. 8vo. 5s.

Remarks on the best method of barring dower; by J. H. Prince, 1s.

Clarke's

Clarke's New Law List, corrected to April 8, 1805; by S. Hill, of the Stamp Office, 5s.

MATHEMATICS.

A practical treatise on the use of portable mathematical instruments, in various parts of the mathematics; to which is added, a complete system of land-surveying; by T. Slieman, 7s.

The young Mathematician's Assistant, or, Schoolmaster's Guide; by G. Eagley, 4to. 5s. 6d.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

An inquiry into the origin, symptoms, and cure of constitutional diseases; illustrated by cases; by W. Lambe, M. D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art, with 39 plates; by T. Boardman, veterinary surgeon of the 3d dragoons, 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

An Essay on the Entropion, or inversion of the eye-lids; by P. Crampton, M. D. 2s. 6d.

An essay on pestilential diseases; by J. Rymer, surgeon, R. N.

Anatomical plates of the bones and muscles of the extremities of the human body, with explanatory Maps; by G. Kirtland, anatomical draftsman, 5s.

Number II. of anatomical plates of the bones of various animals, drawn from nature and from accurate measurement; by G. Kirtland; 4to. 2s. containing 4 plates.

METAPHYSICS.

Metaphysical Maxims; by J. Meikle, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

Gleanings of Wit, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Charms of Literature, prose and poetry, 5s.

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The confessions of W. H. Ireland, relative to his fabrication of the MSS. attributed to Shakspeare; with various anecdotes, &c.; with plates, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Roman History, from the foundation of Rome to the taking of Constantinople in 1453; by the Rev. J. Adams, A. M.

Devotional Harmony, selected and arranged by L. Jansen: No. I. price 1s. 6d. to be continued monthly.

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The dignity of human nature, an Essay; by Mr. Jerningham, 3s.

The Turf Register; by W. Pick, York. Vols. 1, 2. 2l. 2s.

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An Appeal to the Consciences of the Directors of the Bank; by H. White, late a clerk in the Bank, 1s. 6d.

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